



U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense Frank Carlucci, left, cautioned NATO allies on military spending in a speech at a conference in Munich Saturday. Seated with Mr. Carlucci are, from left, Turkish Defense Minister Haluk Bayülken, NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns, conference chairman Ewald Heinrich von Kleist and West German Defense Minister Hans Apel.

U.S. Toughens Stand on NATO Spending

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Joseph Luns seemed to take a moderate stance when he warned against dissimilarity in the alliance and called for an end to the "unprofitable trans-Atlantic debate over the question of who provides what for whose defense."

Mr. Carlucci, in a sharp reference to the failure of the allies to meet a U.S. goal of increasing military spending by 3 percent beyond inflation, said that he sees a "critical need" to strengthen conventional forces in Europe and "this requires substantial additional resources, rather than more rhetoric or disputes about percentages."

A More Reliable Stance
An enhanced role for Europe seems appropriate, Mr. Carlucci argued, since "Europe is no longer shattered, impoverished and disunited. Indeed, Western Europe's total GNP [gross national product] exceeds that of the United States."

For its part, the deputy secretary said, the United States could be expected to be a more reliable partner.

Arrests in Zurich Now Total 1,587

ZURICH — Police have arrested 1,587 persons since last May in youth protests in Zurich, the local government said Friday. The government said 547 were less than 18 years old, and 11 were less than 16.

Damage and looting in Zurich from the riots was estimated at 3.5 million Swiss francs (\$1.8 million). There is no official casualty figure, but one newspaper estimated that more than 400 demonstrators and 85 police officers have been injured.

The latest effort to reach a compromise failed this week when a youth assembly rejected an offer to reopen an autonomous youth center in the city provided it did not stay open all night.

Italy Kidnap Victim Free

FLORENCE — Dario Ciaschi, 19, who was kidnapped as he left a high school gym Oct. 29, was released after his family paid a ransom believed to be more than 1 billion lire (about \$1 million), police said. Mr. Ciaschi, a contractor's son, was emancipated and feverish when found near a telephone booth.

W. Germans Review Arms Export Policy

(Continued from Page 1)
ary restraints on the Tornado, while boosting employment in the arms industry generally.

By raising production runs, manufacturing costs might be reduced as well, they added.
As the world's fifth-ranking arms exporter, after the United States, the Soviet Union, France and Britain, West Germany still generates relatively modest volume — around \$900 million last year, though sales are rising rapidly.

Some political observers, however, believe that as many as 65 percent of the members of the Bundestag (parliament) oppose a global arms role for West Germany and would not be inclined to change laws governing military exports.

According to European aerospace industry sources, the Saudis are interested in buying at least 70 Tornados, but they also have indicated interest in as many as 100 and an unconfirmed report from United Press International Saturday cited a figure of 200.

"Such a sale [of the Tornado] is definitely a possibility and from an industrial point of view, it is no problem," said Gero Madelung, president of Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm (MBB), which is prime contractor for 324 West German planes being built by the Panavia consortium out of a total 805 Tornados planned during the program running through 1985.

"But obviously, all exports outside of NATO are a highly political affair and the permission to act must come from Bonn," he said during an interview last week at MBB's headquarters near Munich.

Tornado Production

Mr. Madelung added that MBB and its partners in Panavia — British Aerospace and Italy's Aeritalia — are holding to their previously planned Tornado production runs and that government payments are continuing, despite the budget controversy.

The so-called fly-away price of each plane, excluding spare parts and other extras, totals around 35 million marks (\$17 million). The systems price, including the extras, is presently around 67 million marks.

Meantime, the Saudis also are apparently trying to enhance West German interest in the possible sale of the Leopard tanks. According to West German industry sources, the Saudis have expressed interest in buying 300 of the tanks, which cost around \$15 million each; 1,800 treated military vehicles; and antitank missile systems.

the latter sold jointly by MBB and France's Aerospatiale.

Estimates by industry sources put the possible purchases at around 10 billion marks.
But the Saudis are now linking those purchases with a guarantee to supply West Germany with crude oil over a 10-year period which also would be worth 10 billion marks, according to a report published Friday by the Frankfurt Allgemeine Zeitung. The Saudis supply West Germany with roughly 25 percent of its oil.

Denial of Sale

Meantime, West German government officials who said they could not confirm the industry and published reports, did flatly deny recently published articles in British and U.S. publications stating that Syria had already purchased 200 Leopard I tanks through an Italian licensee of a West German company and that Libya and Iraq also had the tank. "There are no licenses for the tank and the reports are simply untrue," an official said.

However, West German officials close to Mr. Schmidt did not try to hide their interest in reducing costs through slowing exports outside the NATO area. "The economic consequences of licensing arms exports to areas like the Middle East will play an important role in determining a change in our present policy," an official said.

He and others quickly stressed that legal, strategic, and political considerations, plus consultations with the Reagan administration and the French and British governments, would have equal weight in the current policy review.

A range of highly complex, related factors and potential headaches must be sorted out and resolved in the next few weeks, officials said. These include the possible illegal and uncontrollable transfer of delivered weapons or planes to another, less-reliable nation or a switch in use from a defensive to an offensive mission.

"Considering our sensitivities and those of Israel, the United States, France and Britain, any major deal with Saudi Arabia will require high-level consultations first," one official added. He said that the question of arms export policy will be raised with Washington prior to or during the planned visit by the chancellor with President Reagan in May.

From the West German viewpoint, there also are several crucial questions related to the Saudi expressions of interest. These include knowing exactly what the Saudis intend to purchase, including the numbers of planes, tanks and missiles involved.

At least one senior U.S. executive said he thought the Saudi request reflected a push for an alternative to the U.S.-made F-15. The Saudis have ordered 60 of the fighters, but opposition to providing additional equipment, such as wing fuel tanks, bomb racks and fittings for air-to-air missiles, continues in the Senate.

Last Thursday eight members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee wrote President Reagan expressing "serious concerns" about providing the equipment.

Democrats Fault Cuts

(Continued from Page 1)

trial period "at the very most. The most critical element of the president's package is the tax cut," he said on the ABC-TV program. "This is a gamble. It is based upon an economic theory, and that's all."

Sen. Hart questioned the wisdom of linking the budget cuts, which he considered anti-inflationary, with the tax cuts, which he considered inflationary.

"The American people are very smart," the senator said. "They don't understand going down two tracks at the same time. That's where the problem in this program lies."

Sen. Hart said that Americans urgently wanted the budget cuts, and were willing to wait for the tax cuts.

Rep. Wright pledged that, "We will alter the tax package so that it won't be so inflationary, and in fact we'll have a tax package that will be deflationary."

The Democrats also expressed concern over the budget cuts.
"We will want to look at the spending cut list very closely, to see that it doesn't discriminate against people who are least able to help themselves," Sen. Hart said. "I think it's clear to all of us that there's a solid majority on both sides of the aisle to control federal spending. We want a program that is not partisan."

The Democrats served notice that they intended to have a major impact on the president's economic package.

Sen. Hart said that "I believe that Democrats in both Houses of Congress will broaden this program out. We must include energy, and we must include the problem of the wage and price spiral."

Although the Republican-controlled Senate will lead the way with the budget cuts, the Constitution requires that the House initiate tax bills.

Republican strategists fear that House Democrats will load up the tax cuts with other features, such as elimination of the tax penalty imposed on married couples, and that these additions also will appeal to the Senate. In that case, they fear, Mr. Reagan may have to veto the bill.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Polish Draft Law Would Permit Halting Strikes

WARSAW — The Sejm (parliament) will be empowered to outlaw strikes for up to two months in exceptional circumstances, according to the draft of a new labor law, PAP news agency said Sunday.

It said the draft of the measure, which will ensure union freedoms won by strikers last summer, was nearly finished. The law was worked out with leaders of the Solidarity free trade union but PAP did not say whether the union had specifically agreed to the emergency provisions on suspending strikes.

"It has been agreed that under extraordinary circumstances, substantiated by a critical economic situation in the country, the Polish Sejm can pass a law suspending strike actions for an appropriate period, not longer than two months," PAP said.

It said parliament would have to let one year elapse each time it ordered such a suspension, thereby ensuring it could not effectively outlaw strikes indefinitely by automatically suspending them each time the current suspension expired.

Poland has recently returned to social stability after Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski appealed for a 90-day respite from strikes. Early on Friday the country's last major strike, of private farmers, ended.

Palme Leaves Tehran for N.Y.

TEHRAN — UN special envoy Olof Palme left here for New York

Study Finds Salvador's Army Inadequate

(Continued from Page 1)

Friday, when he told reporters during a brief conversation at the State Department that there was "grave concern" about "countries intervening illegally in this hemisphere through provision of arms to a Western Hemisphere nation that is seeking to determine its destiny through due process."

The new Pentagon assessment, completed last week from firsthand reports from Central America, asserted that the guerrillas would most likely become stronger by April, when fresh shipments of arms are scheduled for completion.

Officials in Washington said the supplies — from Vietnam, Ethiopia, Bulgaria, Hungary and East Germany — were shipped by sea through Cuba, flowing into Nicaragua and Honduras en route to El Salvador. Most of the weapons, ammunition, communications equipment and medical supplies were bought or captured from Western nations, the officials said.

The military assessment prepared in the Defense Department said that the Salvadoran Army numbered 17,000 men, including administrative and support personnel, compared with 3,700 full-time and 5,000 part-time guerrillas. With a combat ratio of about 4-to-1, the analysis said, it would be impossible for the government forces to terminate the insurgency.

Military experts have held that a conventional army and police force must outnumber a guerrilla force by a 10-1 ratio because the guerrillas have the advantage of knowing where, when and how they will strike.

The Pentagon study said the Salvadoran Army could not control the infiltration of arms and guerrillas from Honduras on the ground, from Nicaragua by sea, and from both countries by air. Nor are government forces capable of rooting the guerrillas out of three pockets along the border with Honduras, it said.

The assessment said the army lacked sufficient mobility to engage the guerrillas in a decisive battle, which permitted the insurgents to break out of encirclements. The logistics of the army are so weak that its forces are ground down quickly under the strain of continued operations, the study said.

The assessment concluded that the Salvadoran Army was "not organized to fight a counterinsurgency."

Thai Army Troops Seize 4 Rebel Bases

BANGKOK — Army troops have seized four Communist guerrilla strongholds in a week-long counterinsurgency operation in southern Thailand, a military spokesman reported Sunday.

The two U.S. citizens, William Thomas Jr., 60, and DuWayne Terrel, 24, were released Feb. 8 after spending 10 months and a year respectively in a Yemeni jail. Mr. Terrel was quoted as saying he had been beaten for a month. Mr. Thomas also said that he had been tortured.

Torture of U.S. Pair Is Denied by Yemen

SANA'A, Yemen — Yemen has denied reports that it tortured two Americans imprisoned in the country on charges of spying.

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4 Leave Labor Party As British Rift Grows

LONDON — The split in Britain's Labor Party has widened after three right-wing legislators quit the party, and another said he will not run for re-election on a Labor ticket.

The resignations by Tom Elliot, Ian Wrigglesworth and Richard Crawshaw — who also remained as deputy speaker of the House of Commons — were expected to touch off a chain reaction by other Laborites disillusioned with the party's leftward drift. The fourth rebel was former party chairman Tom Bradley, who announced he no longer wished to be considered as a Labor candidate in his Leicester district at the next general election.

Unesco Groups Close Conference on Media

PARIS — Representatives of 36 nongovernmental groups ended a three-day conference Saturday with recommendations for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on policies to follow to promote global communications and the free flow of information.

The recommendations constitute advice and suggestions and can be ignored or rejected by Unesco member governments or the secretariat in adopting a program for 1984-89. There was no final discussion of the reports prepared by the three working groups.

Shcharansky's Wife Expresses Concern

TEL AVIV — The wife of Russian Jewish dissident Anatoly Shcharansky said Sunday that he has not been heard from since early December, when he spent two weeks in solitary confinement in a Soviet prison camp.

Mr. Shcharansky, 33, was sentenced to 13 years in prison in 1978 after he was convicted of espionage in a trial that was condemned by the West. Anita Shcharansky said her mother-in-law told her in a telephone call from Moscow that Soviet authorities evaded inquiries regarding Mr. Shcharansky's condition.

\$1 Million Offered In Wallenberg Case

WASHINGTON — A reward of \$1 million was offered Sunday for information leading to freedom for Raoul Wallenberg. Sweden, who saved 30,000 Jews from Nazi extermination in Hungary during World War II.

Mrs. Annette Lantos, co-chairman of the Free Wallenberg Committee of the United States, announced the reward. She and her husband, Rep. Thomas Lantos, D-Calif., escaped death through Mr. Wallenberg's efforts. In an interview Mrs. Lantos said that at least 100 persons claimed to have seen Mr. Wallenberg recently in Spets Kopos prison in the Soviet Gulag.

Former Member of Junta Is Arrested in El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR — President Jose Napoleon Duarte has announced the arrest of a former junta member who was the most liberal voice in El Salvador's government until his removal.

Mr. Duarte also said Saturday that his country needed economic assistance from the United States more than military aid and could do without U.S. arms if alleged weapons shipments to guerrillas through Nicaragua were cut off.

Mr. Duarte said Col. Adolfo Majano, who was removed from a civilian-military junta at the behest of rightist military officers in December, had been captured in San Salvador and was in the custody of the Defense Ministry.

A government communique later said Col. Majano had been arrested for refusing to accept a diplomatic post in Spain that he was offered upon his removal from the junta.

Col. Majano's relatives complained that officials had refused to say where he was being held or what might become of him.

U.S. Study Calls Aid To Junta a 'Mistake'

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S. support for El Salvador's junta is "a diplomatic mistake and a misreading of Salvadoran history" that could contribute to defeat of the democratic cause there, according to a report prepared for the State Department.

The 132-page document does not mention Soviet or Cuban involvement in El Salvador. Rather, it traces the roots of the civil conflict to more than a century of economic inequality and generations of repressive rule.

The draft version of the study, written two months ago by three University of North Carolina professors under contract to the State Department, was obtained by The Associated Press.

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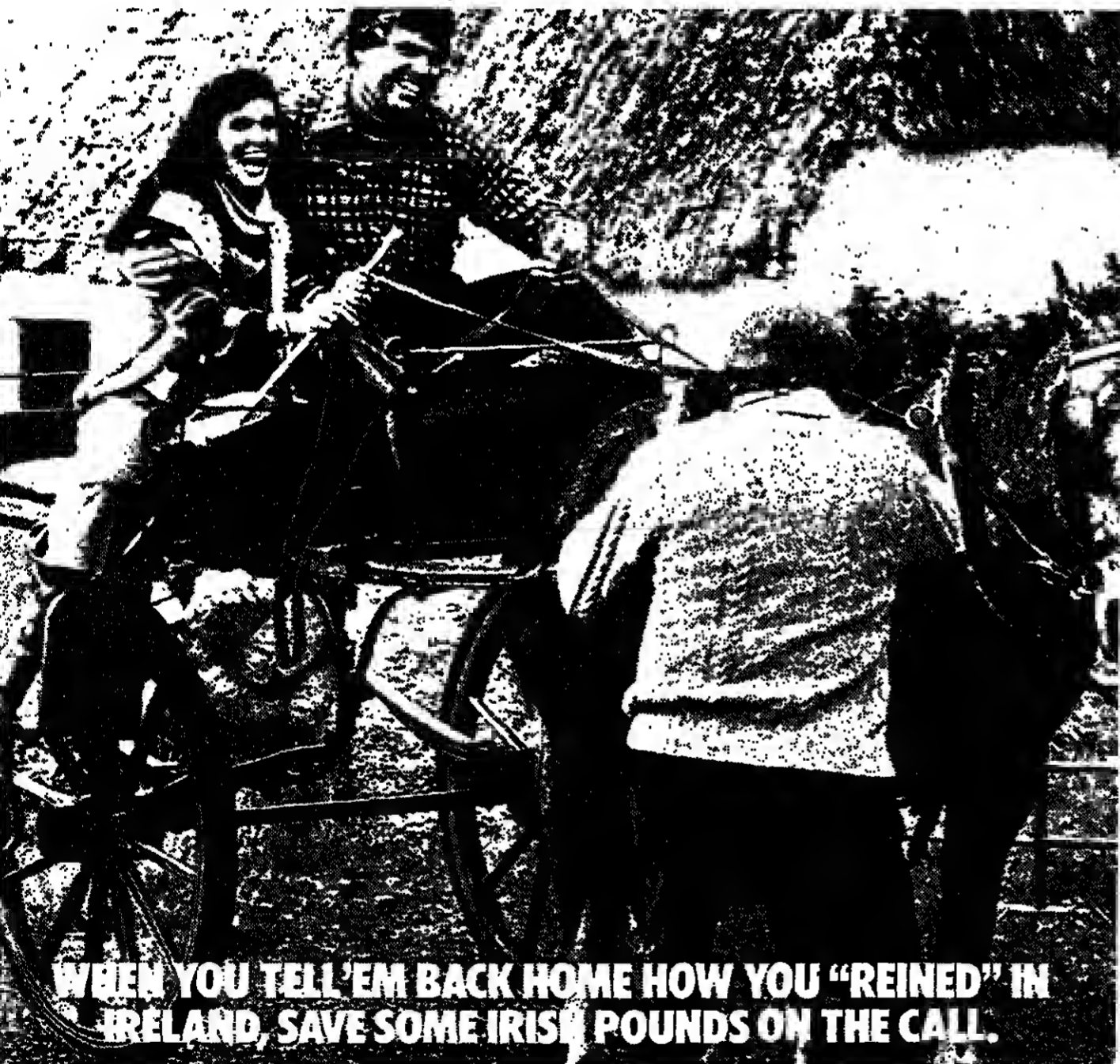
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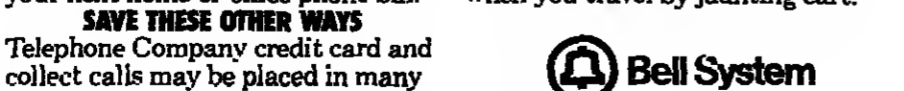


WHEN YOU TELL 'EM BACK HOME HOW YOU "REINED" IN IRELAND, SAVE SOME IRISH POUNDS ON THE CALL.

The Irish have a way of making you feel like a queen. They put you up in one of their ancient castles. Invite you to lavish medieval banquets at night. And show you the most beautiful countryside in the world by day—in a jaunting cart, no less (with you holding the reins). But before you share it all with the folks back home, check out these pound-saving tips.

SAVE WITH A SHORTIE
In most countries there's no three-minute minimum on self-dialed calls. So if your hotel offers International Dialing from your room, place a short call home and have them call you back. The surcharge on short calls is low. And you pay for the call-back from the States with dollars, not local currency, when you get your next home or office phone bill.

SAVE NIGHTS & WEEKENDS
Always check to see whether the country you're in has lower rates at night and on weekends. Usually the savings are considerable. You'll save a lot of green when you follow these tips. And a lot of gas when you travel by jaunting cart.



Reach out and touch someone

هكذا مني الاصل

Murders of Children Baffle, Worry Atlanta

By Wendell Rawls Jr.

ATLANTA — "The missing and murdered children" is spoken as a single word here in a distraught city frustrated by a baffling, unsolved deaths of 18 children and the mysterious disappearance of two others in the last 19 months.



Classmates of Jeffrey Mathis, a victim in Atlanta's baffling series of murders, carried his coffin on Saturday. Authorities have mounted a massive search for the killer or killers.

Two new names, one of a dead child and one of a missing boy, swelled the list to 20 black victims Friday while city officials were saying that they were conducting the most extensive investigation in the nation's history. Yet they maintain that they are no closer to arresting a suspect than they were when an investigative task force began its work last summer.

The investigators believe a "copy cat" killer could be involved in a couple of the deaths, imitating the style of other slayings. They also speculate that drugs or drug dealing may have been involved in some cases in the random abduction of children being used as unwitting runners or in other cases as a specific warning or expression of anger to adults guilty of double-crosses.

from the city's data processing department, so links between individual cases can be immediately retrieved.

The city task force has collated more than 20,000 tips from citizens. More than 150,000 people in selected neighborhoods have been reached by computerized telephone messages from the Commissioner of Public Safety or from mothers of the victims, asking for help, information or cooperation in caring for other children.

More than 300 children in the Fulton County Juvenile Detention Center have been interviewed because detectives are convinced that a killer has tried to abduct some children and failed. The police have used hypnosis and voice analysis machines to interview people who might have useful information.

And the walls of the task force office are covered with complicated charts and maps that track the movements and relationships of the victims.

Technicians from the FBI and the state laboratory have tried to obtain fingerprints from the bodies of some victims, and several bags of dirt and foliage from under the bodies and skeletons have been collected for analysis.

In at least six cases, identical cloth fibers have been found on the clothing of victims. The fibers seem to be the only hard evidence linking any of the cases. The police would not say whether the fibers came from material in which the children were wrapped, from carpets in cars or car trunks, or from luggage used in the strangulation deaths of some victims.

Police and firemen have visited almost every home in this metropolitan area of about 1.8 million people, and have circulated pictures of the victims in used in the Atlanta city jail are routinely questioned about what they have heard on the streets.

The story of the deaths and disappearances has attracted worldwide attention and the \$100,000 reward fund has attracted a half-dozen bounty hunters from around the country.

In addition several private detectives and retired policemen have entered the case on their own, sources close to the task force said.

Many parents, both black and white, no longer allow their children to walk to and from school, resulting in large traffic jams when parents meet their children in the afternoon. And schools, both public and private, have spent considerable time educating children about the danger of strangers.

400 Western Intellectuals Warn Of Soviet 'Dangers', Form Panel

By Kathleen Teltsch

NEW YORK — Four hundred intellectuals, warning that the Soviet Union is an increased danger to democratic societies, have announced the formation of an international committee to lead a "struggle for freedom."

They said that this struggle to be conducted by their Committee for the Free World in the world of ideas, may be won in books, newspaper, broadcasts and classrooms.

The committee, with Midge Decker, the writer, as executive director, has set up a headquarters in New York and another office in London. Its members are prominent writers, publishers, academic figures, scientists and labor leaders from a dozen countries, including Britain, Canada, Australia, France and West Germany.

"Our aim is to alter the climate of confusion and complacency, apathy and self-derogation, that has done so much to weaken the Western democracies in the face of a growing threat to their continued viability and even their existence as free societies," the committee said in a policy statement signed by the members. It ended with a commitment to defend the Communist world "against the rising menace of totalitarianism."

Miss Decker, whose husband, Norman Podhoretz, is editor of Commentary, said the idea for the committee emerged almost two years ago after she and others attended a meeting in Jerusalem on international terrorism. She said she came away convinced that the need for action against those who kidnap and throw bombs, many of whom are trained in the Soviet Union and Cuba, but also concerned about a spreading practice of indulging in self-criticism to the point of condoning terrorism as being justified. The committee wants Israel's future to be secure, she said, but Middle East policy is a general concern, not an overriding one.

The American members appear to include many writers and political scientists frequently identified with the neo-conservative viewpoint, meaning critics who have moved to the right and advocate a more assertive U.S. foreign policy.

Some include Irving Kristol, editor of The Public Interest; Seymour Martin Lipset, Nathan Glazer and James Q. Wilson, sociologists, and Sidney Hook, the philosopher.

Miss Decker said the group intended to sponsor conferences in the United States and abroad, the first a meeting this fall on Soviet expansionism. She said the committee intended also to "monitor" news reports and publish a monthly bulletin to answer articles that it thought were faulty in logic or, in fact.

Initial financial support of \$125,000 was provided by individual contributors and foundations such as Pittsburgh's Scaife Foundation, the John M. Olin Foundation of Missouri and the South Richardson Foundation of North Carolina, which have a reputation for supporting conservative causes.

Not all those invited to sign the policy statement agreed to, and Prof. Ralf Dahrendorf, director of the London School of Economics, publicly acknowledged his refusal in a German-language weekly. Reached in London, he said that although he had many good friends on the committee, he regarded it as strange that people who represented the trend of the times — meaning the political swing to center-right — and had access to positions of power seemed "so defensive."

By contrast, an enthusiastic endorsement of the committee was expressed by Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, who said she was compelled to suspend her membership because of her new post.

AFL-CIO Chiefs Cast About for Answers As Influence Slips With Rank-and-File

By Philip Shabecoff

BAL HARBOUR, Fla. — When President Reagan suggested last week that labor leaders were "out of step" with their own rank and file in last year's election and in their opposition to his administration's economic program, union chiefs gathered here indignantly rejected the notion.

Lane Kirkland, the president of the AFL-CIO, firmly responded that the trade union movement was more democratic than the Reagan administration had so far demonstrated itself to be in creating its economic policy.

The union leaders at the federation's executive council meeting here have indeed been engaged in some intense soul-searching about the decline of their political fortunes and influence. But so far they have been finding that the fault lies in their stars, in former President Jimmy Carter, in the Democratic Party — anywhere, in fact, but in themselves.

The one answer that the union presidents and the labor federation's staff have come up with to regain their political power is that

the federation should play a more active, unified role in the political party process.

But they have said little, at least in public, about the fact that large numbers of union members turned their backs on the traditional values of the trade union movement

NEWS ANALYSIS

with regard to economic and social policy and voted for Ronald Reagan and other conservatives.

Some labor leaders insist that no real defection took place among the rank and file at the polls last November. Mr. Kirkland challenged the results of a New York Times-CBS News poll taken of voters emerging from balloting places last year. The poll indicated that 44 percent of union members and their families voted for Mr. Reagan. Mr. Kirkland said that the poll taken by the labor federation in selected wards with a high percentage of union voters showed that 58 percent of union members voted for Mr. Carter.

Some union leaders here concede that an unusually large proportion of their members strayed from traditional voting habits to vote for Mr. Reagan and other conservatives. They tend to blame what they regard as a weak candidacy by Mr. Carter, resulting from his handling of the hostage situation and the nation's economic policy.

William W. Wimpfheimer, president of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, one of the few unions not to endorse Mr. Carter last year, said that "to the extent that our people voted for Reagan, it was an anti-Carter vote."

Albert Shanker, the president of the American Federation of Teachers, said that while his union voted by a 2 to 1 ratio for Mr. Carter, it did so because of the single issue of tuition tax credits, which Mr. Reagan had endorsed and the union had rejected.

Several union leaders said that their members were supporting Mr. Reagan's economic and social policies only because they do not realize their consequences.

"Our people say 'yes' to ending big government and to big budget cuts," said William Wynn, president of the United Food and Commercial Workers Union, one of the biggest affiliates of the labor federation. "But they will stop saying 'yes' when they realize that it means the end of protection by the Occupational Safety and Health

Administration or extended unemployment benefits.

Union leaders here have been talking about the need for improved communications with rank-and-file workers. There are also signs of new interest in active campaigns to attract new members to the union movement, whose percentage of the total work force has been declining in recent years.

However, the union leaders do not appear to connect these needs with their declining political influence. Instead, the union leaders are greatly concerned about the "image" of the trade union movement.

And yet, if the unions did substantially improve communications with their own members and at the same time restored the momentum of trade union growth through organizing, enhanced political influence could almost certainly be the natural consequence.

Greece Protests To U.S. About Army Exercise

ATHENS — The Greek government has protested to the U.S. ambassador about an unauthorized military exercise carried out in northern Greece last week.

Foreign Minister Constantine Mitsotakis Saturday summoned Ambassador Robert McCloskey to his office where the strongly worded protest was delivered, despite an apology and full explanation of the incident issued Friday by U.S. authorities.

The exercise, part of a regular training program, was carried out by a detachment of 20 U.S. Army personnel on Feb. 19 in the northern city of Drama. The group marched along public highways into the town center wearing gas masks and protective clothing designed for use in cases where chemical agents might be employed.

A statement by the U.S. Embassy Friday said that the march, outside the normal training area, had been unauthorized, and that the Greek authorities had been offered full explanations and apologies, while those responsible had been reprimanded.

I.S. Official Says Reagan May Alter Top Science Job

By Robert Reinhold

WASHINGTON — President Reagan is reconsidering what kind of science adviser he needs, and the role of the presidential science adviser may be downgraded or altered out of the White House, high-ranking White House officials said.

Such a reconsideration could result in a radical departure from the traditional approach of the president's science adviser, Mr. Frank S. Rowland, who usually had ready access to the president.

Reagan administration officials who did not wish to be identified Friday disputed reports that began to circulate among science leaders in recent days that a shake-up had been made to abolish the post.

But in recent days, according to several sources, the science post became a major topic in a debate in Mr. Reagan's inner circle over how best to funnel advice to the president. Some of the president's closest advisers have resisted a large advisory apparatus, which could mean the elimination of a separate science office in the White House.

President Eisenhower appointed the first official science adviser in 1957, but the office lost influence under Mr. Kennedy and Johnson and was eventually abolished by Mr. Nixon. Congress established the Office of Science and Technology Policy in 1976, but it remains a shell unless the president uses it.

Study Predicts Smokers' Risk Of Heart Attack

The Associated Press

BOSTON — A cheap, simple blood test can accurately predict the risk of heart attack among middle-aged men who smoke cigarettes, according to the conclusions of a French study.

The report, called the Paris Prospective Study, says men's chances of heart attacks increase with the number of white cells in their blood.

The French researchers reached their conclusions after following the health of 7,206 Paris city workers for an average of 6 1/2 years. The study was directed by Julia B. Zalcovsk of the National Institute of Health and Medical Research in Villejuif, France, and published in Thursday's issue of the New England Journal of Medicine.

The report confirms a study published seven years ago that found that the white blood count is an accurate indication of heart attack risk. But unlike the earlier research, this one found that the measurement applies only to smokers who inhale.

Calculating the number of white blood cells, or leukocytes, seems to be a far more accurate way of measuring heart attack risk than simply counting the number of cigarettes smoked, they found.

U.S. Is Showing Reserve Over 2 Israeli Requests

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, in its first high-level contacts with Israel, has taken a reserved position on Israeli requests for a renewed U.S. initiative in the Middle East peace process and against the upgrading of F-15 fighter planes on order for Saudi Arabia.

The Israeli requests were presented Friday by Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir in discussions with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and other senior officials.

Mr. Shamir is the highest-ranking Israeli official to visit Washington since the new administration came to power.

According to sources close to the talks, Mr. Shamir's principal push was for immediate and vigorous U.S. diplomatic action to bring about the resumption of high-level meetings and substantive progress in the Israeli-Egyptian negotiations on Palestinian autonomy flowing out of the Camp David agreements.

Mr. Shamir reportedly argued that it would be dangerous to put that a hiatus to the talks between now and the Israeli election June 30 and that the United States should play a central role in restoring the momentum. Mr. Haig and other leading U.S. foreign-policy figures have shown no eagerness for such a major push.

There has been no sign that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, who has made no secret of his frustration with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, is in a hurry to pursue the negotiations during the pre-election period.

A working meeting of U.S., Israeli and Egyptian diplomats was held several weeks ago to discuss the autonomy talks, and another

Dayan to Introduce Knesset Bill For Multination Sinai Peace Unit

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Former Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan has said that he will introduce a bill in the Knesset that would prevent Israel from withdrawing from the last third of the Sinai peninsula without the Knesset approval of a multinational peacekeeping force to be set up by the United States.

Mr. Dayan, in an interview on the Israel Army radio, said the multinational force that former President Jimmy Carter promised to establish in the Sinai is an integral part of the 1979 Camp David peace accords, which also required approval by the Knesset. The

Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty calls for Israel to relinquish the remainder of the peninsula, which was captured in the 1967 war, by the end of March, 1982.

The peace treaty calls for the establishment of an international peacekeeping force to patrol the area once the Israeli forces complete their withdrawal. Mr. Dayan said, Sunday night on Israeli Army radio, that the eastern part of the Sinai is so strategically important to Israel that it is necessary to find out in advance of complete withdrawal what countries will contribute troops to the force.

There has been no rush of nations to enlist in the force, since joining could present problems for countries that import their oil from Arab states opposing the Camp David accord.

"We must tell the Americans and the Egyptians, no agreement or no withdrawal," Mr. Dayan said.

Reagan Envoy Assails Carter's Policy on Rights

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative to the United Nations, attacked the Carter administration's human rights policy Sunday as utopian and arbitrary, saying that it helped raise the threat of a ring of Soviet bases around U.S. borders.

In an interview in U.S. News & World Report, Mrs. Kirkpatrick said that the Reagan administration will not abandon human rights but will change its approach, taking into account "the concrete circumstances in which a human rights violation takes place" and recognizing that "there are degrees of evil."

"We're not free to have relations only with the democratic countries of this world," she said. "To say that measles is less bad than meningitis doesn't make you pro-measles, does it?"

Mrs. Kirkpatrick called the Carter policy "utopian, because it was conducted outside of the political and historical context, and because it didn't work. . . . Our position in the Western Hemisphere has deteriorated to the point where we must now defend ourselves against the threat of a ring of Soviet bases being established on and around our borders."

Sudan Expels 4 in PLO

United Press International

CAIRO — Sudan has given four Palestine Liberation Organization officials 48 hours to leave the country, the Middle East News Agency said Sunday in a dispatch from Khartoum. The four, including Khaled Ramadan, the PLO representative to Sudan, were charged with opposing Sudanese authorities in public, the agency said.

Yugoslavs Release Boats

The Associated Press

FERRARA, Italy — Yugoslavians released seven Italian fishing boats after holding them one day and fining them about \$3,000 to \$4,000 apiece for fishing in Yugoslav waters, Italian port authorities said Saturday.

Leave Lab

LONDON — The Labour Party's three right-wing members have left the party and set up a new group called the Labour Reformers.

81 Million

Official casualty counts put the number of soldiers killed since border skirmishes began Jan. 28 at two Peruvians and eight Ecuadorians.

ru, Ecuador new Charges of Aggression

LIMA — Peru says it has captured three more border posts from Ecuadorian troops and warned that continued "infiltration" of its territory would be considered an act of war requiring Peru to carry the conflict onto Ecuadorian soil.

Bhutto's Widow Unable to Travel

KARACHI, Pakistan — Police surrounded the Karachi home of the widow and daughter of executed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Sunday to prevent them from flying to Pakistan's northwest frontier, where there were violent clashes between police and students Saturday, a family spokesman said.

Ex-Premier Freed By Surinam Junta

PARAMARIBO, Surinam — Former Surinamese Premier Henck Arron has been released from jail. The ruling National Military Council said Thursday that he was freed on the orders of a court prosecutor but gave no other details.

Murders of Children Baffle, Worry Atlanta

ATLANTA — "The missing and murdered children" is spoken as a single word here in a distraught city frustrated by a baffling, unsolved deaths of 18 children and the mysterious disappearance of two others in the last 19 months.

Official casualty counts put the number of soldiers killed since border skirmishes began Jan. 28 at two Peruvians and eight Ecuadorians.

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Japan Faces Decade With Quiet Confidence

By Henry Scott Stokes
New York Times Service
TOKYO — Japan is facing the 1980s in a mood of self-confidence that is different from the sometimes cocky and abrasive attitude that resulted from the spectacular growth of its economy in the preceding decades.

The new attitude is reflected in views about foreign policy and defense. In the early 1970s the yen emerged as a strong currency and there was talk among right-wingers in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party of acquiring nuclear weapons and building up large conventional forces. But the oil crisis of 1973 coupled with runaway inflation undermined optimism here, creating a panic among consumers and halting talk of Japan's new world role.

Eight years after that shock, however, the yen is perhaps the world's strongest currency and the Japanese were able to absorb the oil price rises of 1979 and 1980. Confidence is again strong and this is coupled with the sober realization that Japan has international responsibilities.

"We will not become a military power threatening neighboring countries," Premier Zenko Suzuki said in a recent policy address to the Diet. "The first imperative is that we persist in our diplomacy for peace."

Center of Opinion
Mr. Suzuki, who took over the leadership last summer, is a cautious, chairman-of-the-board type of man, whose forte is seeking the center of opinion in the party and the nation.

His recent speeches to parliament dwelt on the need to look to the 21st century and to avoid getting bogged down in immediate preoccupations — the threat of spreading disorder in the Middle East to Japan's oil supplies, for example.

Mr. Suzuki's outlook for Japan in the next decade appears to have wide support from a population that still has deep psychological scars from World War II. Any attempt to predict what Japanese policy makers are likely to do over the next years must take account of the legacy of Hiroshima and the only military defeat and foreign occupation in Japan's recorded history.

Italy Minister to Thailand
The Associated Press
ROME — Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo left Sunday for a six-day official visit to Thailand and India to discuss economic and political relations.

For more than 15 years the portion of the national budget spent on defense was gradually shaved at the Finance Ministry from a high of 15 percent in the mid-1950s to just over 5 percent in 1981. That

NEWS ANALYSIS

gradual regression was a clear indication of policy priorities.

Among the policy themes suggested by Mr. Suzuki were assertions that Japan would not embark on what might be called rearmament and would likely remain the one major nation that did not join the arms race.

British Officials Protest Verbal Attacks By Members of Singapore Government

By Francis Daniel

SINGAPORE — The British High Commission, stung by the scorn that seems to be directed permanently at London by Singapore, has complained about it to the ruling political party here.

The British are tired of hearing their system being cited in Singapore as a recipe for failure, and their country being compared unfavorably with Japan and West Germany.

British diplomats are dismayed that government leaders from Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew on down see fit to use almost any public occasion to make disparaging remarks about Britain, and to point to its social and industrial problems as an example of an undisciplined, self-destructive and class-ridden society.

Diplomatic sources said that the protest was contained in a letter to the People's Action Party after a scathing attack by a trade union leader during last December's general election campaign.

Incongruent Views
The contents of the letter were not disclosed, but the sources said that it reflected deep concern over the harmful long-term effect of what they saw as a never-ending denigration of Britain by Singaporean leaders.

Singaporean officials insist, however, that relations with Britain have never been better. They say that the criticisms do not show a serious rupture in traditional and historical ties with Britain, which established the island as a trading

post and later a colony more than 150 years ago. Rather, they say, it is time to remind the local population of the need never to let growing material affluence create a "soft underbelly to society."

But the British, after years of silence, felt that it was time to make their first high-level representation following an election rally speech in December by the president of the government-backed National Trades Union Congress, Devan Nair.

Mr. Nair, a confidant of Mr. Lee, had accused opposition candidates of trying to turn Singapore into a "little Britain" where, he said, the Labor Party had been reduced to a shambles and trade unions to wild social wreckers.

Unlikely Event
"The only chance for Britain to become great again would be if people like Lee Kuan Yew, [First Deputy Prime Minister] Goh Keng Swee and [Second Deputy Prime Minister] Sinnathamby Rajaratnam were to reincarnate in Britain in their next lives," Mr. Nair declared.

Other leading members of the ruling party and junior ministers also have been urging Singaporeans to discard the British example and model their highly industrialized society on Japan and West Germany.

But what disturbed the British diplomats most was that Mr. Lee, a Cambridge-educated lawyer, was also a frequent critic of the British system while showering praise on the West Germans and the Japanese.

On the other hand," he said, "Britain is a society where, unfortunately, both these characteristics are absent. A talented people has suffered grievously because of class conflicts."

British diplomats accept that Mr. Lee's remarks were aimed at educating Singaporeans into accepting only the best of Asian and Western values.

"But his words have become gospel to his people," a diplomat said, "and the younger Singaporeans may well take his remarks as a call to smug Britain completely."

policy of comprehensive security, which rules out the use of force outside Japan. This policy would substitute economic aid — butter rather than guns.

The debate over defense has in recent years explored new areas. Some business leaders and their friends in politics have favored departures, such as exports of arms, conscription, a quick doubling of spending and even nuclear weapons.

But the debate is not likely to result in any decision to renovate Japanese defense by, for instance, revising the postwar constitution that explicitly forbids armed forces. The constitution is interpreted as allowing self-defense forces.

The caution in Japan may be frustrating to the Reagan administration, which may prefer visible military support from the main U.S. ally in the Far East. Japanese policy makers, notably the Foreign Ministry, have therefore survived since the mid-1970s to find a rationale for supporting U.S. global aims by means other than military.

The rationale — the comprehensive security policy — seems to be widely accepted in Japanese politics and the bureaucracy. Japan will give emergency economic aid, sometimes at very short notice, to embattled nations — with the exception of Israel. Aid will be doubled in the first half of the 1980s to well over \$20 billion.

The premise of this policy is that Japan will prosper only in a world at peace. Protection of oil and food-supply routes cannot be assured by building an armada of ships or by introducing nuclear weapons. Liberal Democrat officials say.

Japan has generally been silent on foreign-policy issues since the end of World War II. "The truth is, we have no foreign policy," a leading diplomat said in an interview in early 1979.

But Japan has recently expressed definite views on foreign-policy issues. Cambodia is an example. Last month the chief Cabinet secretary, Kichii Miyazawa, Mr. Suzuki's right-hand man, warned that continued support for Pol Pot as leader of Cambodia was mistaken.

The Japanese have been cautious in their support of the Chun Doo Hwan regime in South Korea, and Mr. Suzuki will not attend Mr. Chun's inauguration in Seoul as president in March, officials said. The Japanese policy may disappoint the United States, which has enthusiastically supported Mr. Chun. But at other times the Japanese have strongly supported U.S. aims, such as in Indochina when Japan cut off economic aid in early 1979 to Vietnam after the Vietnamese invaded Cambodia.

For Japan the alliance with the United States is the cornerstone of foreign policy, and relations between the two powers were never better, officials on both sides say. But behind this stance is the fact that Japan is increasingly independent and quietly conscious of its weight in affairs, as was shown when Mr. Suzuki became the first premier since the end of World War II not to make his first overseas trip to Washington.

In a speech earlier this month marking the Chinese New Year, Mr. Lee warned his countrymen against creating a social system like that in Britain where, he said, "the lower classes feel resentful of the better-off."

"It is social resentment which has brought countries like Britain to its knees," he said.

No Longer Shining
In another New Year speech, the prime minister said of the British that their self-esteem had been shaken and that they had "lost that glow of graciousness which only a self-confident people can exude."

In May Day speeches last year, Mr. Lee portrayed Japan and West Germany as successful industrial countries with cohesive societies and enlightened management-labor relations.

"On the other hand," he said, "Britain is a society where, unfortunately, both these characteristics are absent. A talented people has suffered grievously because of class conflicts."

British diplomats accept that Mr. Lee's remarks were aimed at educating Singaporeans into accepting only the best of Asian and Western values.

"But his words have become gospel to his people," a diplomat said, "and the younger Singaporeans may well take his remarks as a call to smug Britain completely."

Singapore officials dismiss this possibility, however, and emphasize that links between them — economic, social and cultural — are too strong to be easily severed.



Pope John Paul II blesses a crowd outside a cathedral in Agaña, Guam, the halfway point of his Asian tour. At his left is Agaña Bishop Felixberto C. Flores. The pope leaves for Japan.

Pope, in Guam, Exhorts Small Crowd To Remain Strong, Not to Distort Faith

By Jack R. Payton
United Press International

AGANA, Guam — Pope John Paul II arrived in Guam on Sunday and called on the people of the U.S. protectorate to remain strong in their Christian faith.

The pope's welcome to the mid-Pacific island was one of the more subdued in his papacy, in contrast with his six-day trip to the Philippines, where the government sought every chance to associate itself with the outpouring of enthusiasm he met.

The 18-hour Guam tour marks the halfway point in the pope's 13-day swing through Asia, begun with a short stopover in Karachi, Pakistan. He heads for Japan on Monday.

About 2,000 people, one-tenth of the expected turnout, greeted the pope when he arrived at Agaña airport. Present at welcoming ceremonies were local government and church officials, U.S. ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield, and Cardinal Pio Taofimu'ua of Western Samoa, representing Roman Catholics of the South Pacific.

Subdued Welcome
The several thousand residents who lined the five-mile motorcade route from the airport to the Sweet Name of Mary cathedral cheered

only briefly as the pope passed by, and many others in restaurants and cafes along the way continued eating.

In a short address at the cathedral, John Paul said, "May you give zealous witness to true moral values in the midst of a world that is often confused and misled. For over three centuries, the church has offered the most treasured gift of faith to the people of Guam."

The pope urged the people of Guam and South Pacific nations to share their faith, saying, "The church is an instrument of evangelization, imparting Christ's message in its entirety with the rich fullness of its content."

But he indirectly warned the islanders against distorting church ritual to suit their unique cultures.

"Cause of Dissension"
"It is essential," he said, "that our eucharistic communion, based on a common expression of faith, must never be the cause of dissension or fragmentation in the community."

In trips to Africa and Brazil, the pope has issued similar warnings against excessive adaptation of church liturgy to suit local cultures.

Before leaving the Philippines on Sunday, John Paul visited the mountain city of Baguio, about

150 miles north of Manila, and met missionaries and spirit-worshipping tribesmen.

The trip followed an outdoor mass Saturday with 10,000 Cambodian, Laotian, and Vietnamese refugees, whom the pope told to exercise "lose confidence" that the world brings.

Peking Bishop's Attack
Meanwhile, China's breakaway Catholic church has accused the Vatican of possibly trying to stir up trouble among the country's 6 million Catholics.

In a surprise commentary Saturday, Peking Bishop Michael Fu-tsun, who had been expelled from the country, criticized the Vatican's decision to establish a new church despite the pope's long warning of a new beginning and greater unity.

Independent church sources said Bishop Michael's criticism of the Vatican meant any meaningful attempt to end 32 years of estrangement must appear out of the question for now.

Of Bananas, Eagles and a 2-Mayor City: Under the Bravado, Davao Has Problems

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

DAVAO, Philippines — This large, raw settler city, which likes to compare itself to towns of the early American West, exemplifies the essence of political life in the Philippines, often covering deadly serious problems with an overlay of bravado and comic opera.

With a population officially listed at 611,000 but estimated at closer to 1 million, Davao, in the central part of the southern island of Mindanao, is the second- or third-largest city in the country, depending on how the population of Cebu is counted. Although it has an area of 1,100 square miles, it is hardly a city at all.

"There is a lot of jungle within the city limits," Mayor Luis T. Santos said. There are also a lot of monkey-eating eagles; indeed, the city is the sole habitat of the large birds of prey. Within the city limits there are also extensive banana, pineapple and coconut plantations and rural as well as urban squatters.

Mayor Santos has been labeled "the squatter of City Hall." In January, 1980, he was defeated for reelection although he was the candidate of President Ferdinand E. Marcos' New Society Party, which tends to win at the polls.

Solomonic Compromise

The candidate of the opposition Nacionalista Party, Elias Lopez, received 2,000 more votes but has not been proclaimed the winner.

Moves before the Election Commission and the courts have permitted the deadlock, and Mr. Santos, backed by the influence of the national government, insists that he is legally in office until the contest is decided.

Friday, when Pope John Paul II visited Davao, the official city newspaper, which was distributed among the pope's entourage and featured portraits of the pope and Mr. Santos on its front page, had been sabotaged. Under the mayor's picture was the typed-in caption, "an impostor."

Mr. Lopez, however, is also close to the president's party, and Mr. Santos' local friends, with the president's cooperation, are working out a Solomonic compromise, resolving in one maneuver the election deadlock and the problem of Davao's unwieldy dimensions.

Mr. Santos disclosed, and Mr. Marcos' kingmaker in Mindanao, Antonio O. Florendo, confirmed, that a plan was afoot to split Davao into two cities, providing employment for both men with a claim to the mayoralty.

Imelda City

"Davao will be divided within the year," Mayor Santos said; Mr. Florendo said the issue would be put to a plebiscite.

One part of the divided city will, predictably, be named New Davao. As for the other, Mr. Santos disclosed that Mr. Marcos was considering allowing it to be named for his wife, Imelda, who is minister of human settlements and governor of Manila. Mr. Florendo, who is close to Mrs. Marcos,

said she asked him to discourage such a move but indicated that she was ready to let it happen if it could not be stopped.

"I'd love to have it Imelda City," Mayor Santos said. "It would make it much easier to get funds from Manila."

Not all of Davao's problems recall Ruritanian opera. In recent years the city has become one of the principal areas of activity of the New People's Army, the military branch of an outlawed Maoist party.

Marginal Existence
In September several thousand rural people, many of whom had never been to a city before, marched through the main business area shouting protests against the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship.

The suggestion was that the march had been organized by the New People's Army.

"The unequal distribution of land is the main issue," said Mayor Santos of the situation in the countryside. Speaking of the urban population, he said that, with an average daily wage of \$2 and widespread unemployment, half the people led a marginal existence.

The Communists continue to make inroads, feeding on discontent over worsening economic conditions for urban and rural workers, dispossession of rural squatters from lands taken over by large, often foreign-financed plantations and military excesses during the more than eight years of martial law.

Vietnamese Priests Report Pressure Against Catholics

By Keyes Beech
Los Angeles Times Service

LAEM SING, Thailand — Apparently wary over the powerful role that the Roman Catholic Church has played in the recent unrest in Poland, Vietnamese Communists have tightened sanctions on the church in southern Vietnam, according to two Catholic priests who recently arrived at the refugee camp here.

The two priests, one of whom asked to remain anonymous for fear of reprisals against his family, said that Communist officials acknowledged that a renewed campaign against the church is linked to events in Poland.

About 100 of the approximately 500 refugees in this camp on the Gulf of Thailand are Catholics.

The priests said the Communists look upon the church as a potentially "destabilizing" element. But there was no indication that the regime regards the church as an immediate challenge to its power. Although a minority, Vietnamese Catholics exercised influence out before the Communist takeover of the South in 1975. This was especially true during the regime of President Ngo Dinh Diem, a Catholic, who was murdered in 1963.

Of the 800,000 people who fled from North to South Vietnam

"I'm sure there are quite a few among my workers," Mr. Florendo said of the Communists, who are tearing his banana plantation, the largest in the country. About a year ago one of his senior managers was slain by the New People's Army.

Personal Friends

Mr. Florendo, one of a group of wealthy businessmen who have grown even wealthier in the decade and a half of the Marcos presidency, is prominent among what critics term the president's cronies. While this term is pejorative in Philippine politics, Mr. Florendo responded without anger to references to its use.

"They are my personal friends," said Mr. Florendo, who has been the deputy chairman of — and real power in — the president's party in this region since 1978. "I don't feel bad about it. Whatever I have did not come from the government."

Besides bananas, Mr. Florendo's 15,000 acres include coconuts and other fruit. Cattle and crocodiles are used for raising pigs and grazing cattle. The enterprises employ 7,000 people, including 800 convicts serving their sentences in the Davao Prison and Penal Farm, from which Mr. Florendo leases 12,000 acres.

He also owns Ford dealerships throughout Mindanao and two in Manila, copper-mining interests in Luzon and a travel agency in Manila. His principal foreign holding is a majority interest in the Revere Sugar Corp. of New York.

Church authority has been broken down in order to block any large-scale action. Father Phuong reported. Only a handful of priests have been ordained since 1975 and only one seminary in Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon), is still operating.

The priests who were arrested or who have died have not been replaced. "The Communists say there are already too many priests," said Father Phuong, who spent four years in a "re-education center" before escaping to Thailand three weeks ago.

Catholics are out alone in feeling Communist pressure. Buddhist monks have also been severely restricted in their movements and their religious activities have been curtailed. Some monks have escaped and resettled in the United States.

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Africa, other (air)	\$ 235.00	127.50	70.00	Italy (air)	\$ 56.00	28.00	15.00	Romania (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00
Algeria (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00	Japan (air)	\$ 195.00	97.50	54.00	Saudi Arabia (air)	\$ 185.00	92.50	50.00
Antigua	Sub. 2,300.00	1,150.00	638.00	Lebanon (air)	\$ 195.00	97.50	54.00	South America (air)	\$ 245.00	122.50	70.00
Armenia	\$ 4,640.00	2,320.00	1,280.00	Libya (air)	\$ 195.00	97.50	54.00	Spain (air)	\$ 10,800.00	5,400.00	3,000.00
Austria (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00	Luxembourg	L.Ft. 4,640.00	2,320.00	1,280.00	Sweden (air)	\$ 612.00	306.00	170.00
Belgium (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00	Malawi (air)	\$ 235.00	117.50	70.00	Switzerland	\$ 300.00	150.00	82.00
Canada (air)	\$ 225.00	112.50	70.00	Malta (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00	Taiwan (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00
Ceylon (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00	Mexico (air)	\$ 235.00	117.50	70.00	Taiwan (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00
Czechoslovakia (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00	Morocco (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00	U.A.R. (air)	\$ 225.00	112.50	70.00
Denmark (air)	\$ 195.00	97.50	54.00	Netherlands	Fl. 344.00	172.00	96.00	U.S.S.R. (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00
Egypt (air)	\$ 195.00	97.50	54.00	Norway (air)	N.Kr. 672.00	336.00	186.00	U.S.A. (air)	\$ 195.00	97.50	54.00
Ethiopia (air)	\$ 235.00	117.50	70.00	Pakistan (air)	\$ 235.00	117.50	70.00	Yugoslavia (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00
Finland (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00				Zaire (air)	\$ 235.00	117.50	70.00	
France (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00				Oceania, Comm. (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00	
Germany	D.M. 324.00	162.00	90.00								
Greece (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00								
Greenland (air)	\$ 5,400.00	2,700.00	1,500.00								

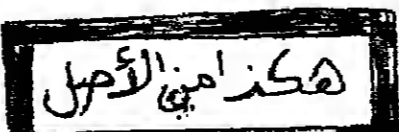
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Giscard Foresees Testing Period Yielding to U.S.-Soviet Dialogue

By Jim Hoagland
Washington Post Service

PARIS — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing expects that a long and at times tense testing period between Moscow and Washington will dominate world politics for much of the year, but he thinks the testing will bring an eventual renewal of dialogue and strategic negotiations between the two superpowers.

The French president, who has remained in close contact with Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, and who is favorably impressed with the first month of Ronald Reagan's presidency, is believed to be considering several initiatives to facilitate a new and broader East-West dialogue once the testing period is over.

He does not expect such an opening for several months. He believes that the Russians, stung by Mr. Reagan's initial verbal attacks, have pulled back and are considering how to shape their own mode of conduct toward Mr. Reagan, rather than thinking about ways to seek a new international code of conduct.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is apparently hopeful, however, that continued Soviet nonintervention in Poland and some movement on Afghanistan and other problems could create the atmosphere for this year for the convening of an East-West summit conference — including not only Mr. Reagan and Mr. Brezhnev, but also the leaders of the world's other major powers — to discuss global accords.

For the moment, the French president, facing a surprisingly spirited re-election struggle in France, is pushing forward with the proposal for a summit conference on Afghanistan that conceivably could bring the United States and the Soviet Union together at a bargaining table.

Mr. Brezhnev's previously undisclosed Feb. 4 letter contained a reaffirmation of traditional Soviet positions on Afghanistan and other problems, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said, but did not constitute "a formal negative response." Instead, "it cited a number of proposals, such as a proposal for a summit conference, which he said, 'falling short of a rejection, he said.'

The French leader said positive responses had come from the Islamic Conference Organization, from his European partners, and from Pakistan, which had reacted with initial irritation when Mr. Giscard d'Estaing made the proposal on French television Jan. 27.

The Reagan administration has endorsed the plan, which Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said on television should bring together the Soviet Union, those countries that are accused by the Russians of actively supporting the Afghan rebels, and the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

On Friday, however, President Babrak Karmal of Afghanistan rejected the Giscard proposal, denouncing "any attempt to internationalize the Afghan question."

The Soviet Union, which has put 85,000 troops into Afghanistan, supports direct bilateral talks between the Afghan government and Afghanistan's neighbors, an idea rejected by Pakistan.

Broader Preoccupation
Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's proposal on Afghanistan appears to be part of a much broader preoccupation he has with the troubled state of East-West relations and the outlook he has for the coming months. It is an outlook marked by the fact that when he speaks of the period of detente, he uses the past tense.

For him, the most reassuring paradoxically to be the slow pace that the Reagan administration is taking in setting policy initiatives. Associates say Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is impressed that Mr. Reagan is "taking his time," in contrast to Jimmy Carter's initial burst of policy proposals. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is known to feel that the writer of Carter proposals led to four years of vacillation and confusion in U.S. foreign policy.

The French president, who regularly receives long letters from Mr. Brezhnev, senses that the Soviet leadership was in some ways relieved to see an end to four erratic years under Mr. Carter and was ready to define a new relationship

with the Republican administration. If that disposition existed, in the French view it has been chilled by the accusations by Mr. Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. that the Russians are treacherous and support international terrorism. This view holds that it will be several months, while the Kremlin also continues to weigh events in Poland, before that chill lifts.

Such a projection does not appear to worry the French leader greatly. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has no intention of saying so publicly in an election year, but recent statements do hint at a strong approval of Mr. Reagan's apparent commitment to build up U.S. military strength before bargaining with the Russians on strategic arms and other matters.

However, the French president also continues to caution against the dangers of triggering a major new arms race through an effort for U.S. military superiority, which he feels the Soviet Union will not accept.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing appears remarkably relaxed for a leader who suddenly is running neck and neck with the Socialist candidate, Francois Mitterrand, in the most recent polls taken on this spring's presidential election. The president is expected to announce his candidacy for re-election next week.

His advisers expect foreign policy to be an area they can use to great effect in the campaign. They will argue that it would be dangerous to change leaders at a time when an air of crisis hangs over the superpower relations. This strategy could be particularly effective if Mr. Giscard d'Estaing can persuade the voters that he has proposals that will help to break the impasse.

The French leader appears convinced in any event that the shocks over the last 18 months of Afghanistan, Poland and the failure of the United States to ratify the second strategic arms limitations treaty have brought an end to hopes that Soviet-U.S. relations would continue to improve and world tension could be reduced.

The best that can now be hoped for, in his view, is a period of "stabilization," in which Moscow in particular will restrain its activities in the Third World and the two superpowers will accept an amended version of the SALT-2 treaty.

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Amory Houghton Sr., 81, U.S. Ex-Envoy to France

CHARLESTON, S.C. — Amory Houghton Sr., 81, chairman emeritus of Corning Glass Works and a former ambassador to France, has died at a hospital here.

During World War II, Mr. Houghton served in the Office of Production Administration and in 1943, President Franklin D. Roosevelt named him deputy chief of the U.S. Mission for Economic Affairs in London, where he served for two years. He was ambassador to France in 1957-61.

Mr. Houghton, who died Saturday, began his career with the Corning, N.Y., firm in 1921 and nine years later was elected president. He later served as board chairman, chairman of the executive committee and honorary chairman. He became chairman emeritus in 1971.

Mr. Houghton's son, Amory Houghton Jr., is now board chairman. Another son, James R. Houghton, is vice chairman responsible for Corning's international operations.

Mr. Houghton brought the company through the Depression years after starting work in one of its factories. During the early 1930s, when sales fell, the company con-

tinued to show a profit under his leadership.

Ahmed bin Rashid al-Mualla UMM AL-QAIWAIN, United Arab Emirates (Reuters) — Sheikh Ahmed bin Rashid al-Mualla died Saturday after ruling the tiny Gulf emirate of Umm al-Qaiwain for more than 50 years. He was about 70 years old.

His son, Sheikh Rashid bin Ahmed al-Mualla, 51, who had deputized for his ailing father for several years, has been named to succeed him, a government announcement said. Umm al-Qaiwain has 60,000 inhabitants and is subsidized by its fellow member states of the UAE.

Baron Nicholas de Gunzburg NEW YORK (AP) — Baron Nicholas de Gunzburg, 76, senior fashion editor at Vogue magazine and a trend-setter for many years in high fashion, died Friday following a series of strokes.

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American prisoners, calm and happy, were released from a Turkish prison, where they were held on hashish smuggling charges, stopped over at Frankfurt's airport. At left are Katherine Zenz and Michael Harvey. Robert E. Hubbard, partly hidden, and Jo Ann McDaniel were married in jail Friday.

Americans, Jailed 8 Years for Drugs, Leave Turkey

From Agency Dispatches
KARA — Four American prisoners, calm and happy, were released from a Turkish prison, where they were held on hashish smuggling charges, stopped over at Frankfurt's airport. At left are Katherine Zenz and Michael Harvey. Robert E. Hubbard, partly hidden, and Jo Ann McDaniel were married in jail Friday.

Mr. Ray was believed to have been the model for a character in the film "Midnight Express," which alleged that Western prisoners accused of drug smuggling were physically and sexually abused in Turkish prisons.

Columist Jack Anderson contended in 1978 that Mr. Ray was the model for the character who was beaten for trying to dig an escape tunnel out of prison with Billy Hayes, the central character who escaped several years ago.

According to Turkish prison officials, the Americans have been "model prisoners."

It was unclear whether Mr. Ray was charged in a case involving the other three, who were arrested Dec. 14, 1972, on the border with Syria and charged with trying to smuggle 660 pounds of hashish into Turkey.

Libyans Buying U.S. Transport Planes Despite Export Laws, Officials Believe

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Although the United States has a long-standing ban on selling military aircraft to Libya, officials here believe that Libyans are buying U.S. transport planes in violation of the law.

U.S. officials say that Libyans are buying L-100 transport planes from a Luxembourg-registered company dealing with quick cash. Asked why the Libyans' purchasing agents were able to obtain the plane when he, too, was willing to pay cash, he replied: "I have a feeling [their deal] was cash cash. You know, the kind in a black bag."

Libya has been trying for some time — and in various ways — to obtain delivery of eight C-130s purchased in the United States but blocked by the Carter administration because of a U.S. finding that Col. Moammar Qadhafi's government lends support to terrorist organizations.

James Day, a former Texas legislator, pleaded guilty two months ago to a charge that he misled Libya into believing he could use influence with Carter administration officials to obtain delivery of the aircraft. His plea capped a year's investigation by a federal grand jury that also included testimony from former President Jimmy Carter's brother, Billy, who was linked to Libya through friendship trips and a loan from Tripoli.

The Libyans, meanwhile, also have been trying, for more than a year, to obtain C-130s or L-100s by purchasing them abroad from foreign owners to get around the U.S. restrictions.

U.S. law in principle requires that any sale of a U.S.-made aircraft — even in a foreign country by a foreign owner — be approved by just as the original export was. But, a knowledgeable official explained, the only way the United States can really enforce that law is to hold up subsequent export requests for spare parts or other airplanes.

For large companies certain to want to do business with U.S. aircraft manufacturing companies again, this is a fairly powerful enforcement tool, he said, but not for brokerage agencies, sometimes formed and disbanded for one deal.

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African Leads to Movement

By Barry Shlachter
The Associated Press
SALAMBA, Tanzania — A central Congress, the nationalist movement in South Africa, Saturday elected the selection of John M. Pokela, 60, as its new chairman. Mr. Pokela was released from South African prison seven years ago after serving 13 years.

Mr. Pokela, who was chosen at a concluded two-week meeting of the P.A.C. central committee, had left South Africa a year ago but did not say how he would return to his country.

Afghans Say Soviet Attack Kandahar One of Worst

By Barry Shlachter
The Associated Press
KANDAHAR, Pakistan — Soviet-made Lyulkin 76s and Italian-made G-223s, U.S. officials are not worried by the acquisition of the U.S. aircraft. At the same time, they are irritated because Libya has managed to float U.S. export law while Washington is making a principle of withholding delivery of the C-130s already purchased here.

quarters in the southwestern suburb of Malajat, Mr. Olivier said. He said he and his colleagues crossed from Pakistan on motorcycles driven by Afghan guerrillas, and rode the 60 miles to Kandahar without incident.

Rebel Control
The French reporter said the area from the border to Kandahar was completely under the control of Moslem insurgents, adding, "If you stay off the main road, there is no presence of Russian or Afghan troops."

They drove into the city's main bazaar area unchallenged and then put up at the front's suburban headquarters, Mr. Olivier said. On Wednesday, their first night in Kandahar, they observed an unsuccessful raid on a technical school building used by armed members of the Afghan ruling party.

"One of the Mujahaddin [Moslem rebels] approached with a loudspeaker, calling to those inside, 'Don't sell yourself to the Russians, don't sell Afghanistan to the Russians.'"

High Morale
Olivier said 80 percent of provincial capital was under rebel control when his team left Wednesday. He left three days later with the impression that Soviet forces would not try to take the areas they overran, but instead return to the safety base at the U.S.-built air base about six miles outside the city.

Soviet Ships Sent To Maputo After S. African Raid

The Associated Press
JOHANNESBURG — The Soviet Union is sending military ships to Mozambique in what is seen as a warning to South Africa not to repeat last month's commando raid inside the borders of its Marxist-ruled neighbor.

The 16,000-ton cruiser Alexander Suvorov and another Soviet ship from the Indian Ocean fleet docked last week in the ports of Beira and Maputo, and Valentin Vdovin, the Soviet ambassador to Mozambique, said at a news conference Saturday in Maputo that other Soviet military ships would arrive in Mozambique's waters "in the next few days." He did not say how many ships would dock or how long they would remain.

"We are not threatening anyone," he was quoted as saying by the official Mozambique news agency, "but if anyone attacks us or our friends, we will give a suitable response."

On Jan. 30, South African commandos raided three houses in a Maputo suburb, 50 kilometers (31 miles) from the South African border, which they contended houses were headquarters of the African National Congress, a banned black nationalist group fighting the white-minority government in South Africa.

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Exhorts Smugglers, Not to Do

me a cathedral in Agaña, C. Flores. The

Americans, who were serving 24-year prison terms under Turkish law, will be given a hearing by a U.S. parole board. A representative of the U.S. Justice Department, a U.S. public do-

ing insurgent casualties was Ramazan, the Kandahar commander of the National Islamic Front, killed with two of his men as an artillery shell hit his head-

Libya: The Outlaw State

It's irritating to find that Libya has sneaked around the U.S. embargo and bought a transport plane. But that's the least of Col. Moammar Qadhafi's offenses. In 11 years of power he has harnessed Libya's oil billions to his peculiar Islamic precepts and fomented coups, revolutions, separatist movements and terrorism in dozens of countries around the world.

His latest move is to invade neighboring Chad, whose uranium-rich northern tier he annexed five years ago. Thus has he carried off the first victory of his Soviet-supplied arms and put himself in a position to extend his troublemaking in Africa.

Ideally, France, still the leading outside patron of formerly French West Africa, would have challenged Libya's "Islamic legions" in Chad. But France had balked to an African call to permit an "African solution" to Chad's long, ragged civil war, and had withdrawn its troops last year. The legal government then invited Col. Qadhafi in.

There was also the matter of a new contract signed with Libya by the French state oil company. Since then, the French have condemned Libya, bolstered their forces in the region and suspended the new contract. African states have demanded Libya's withdrawal from Chad. But Libya's menace remains real.

The scope of Col. Qadhafi's outlawry is matched only by the scope of other nations' tolerance of it. More than the weight of oil and Soviet patronage is involved. Col.

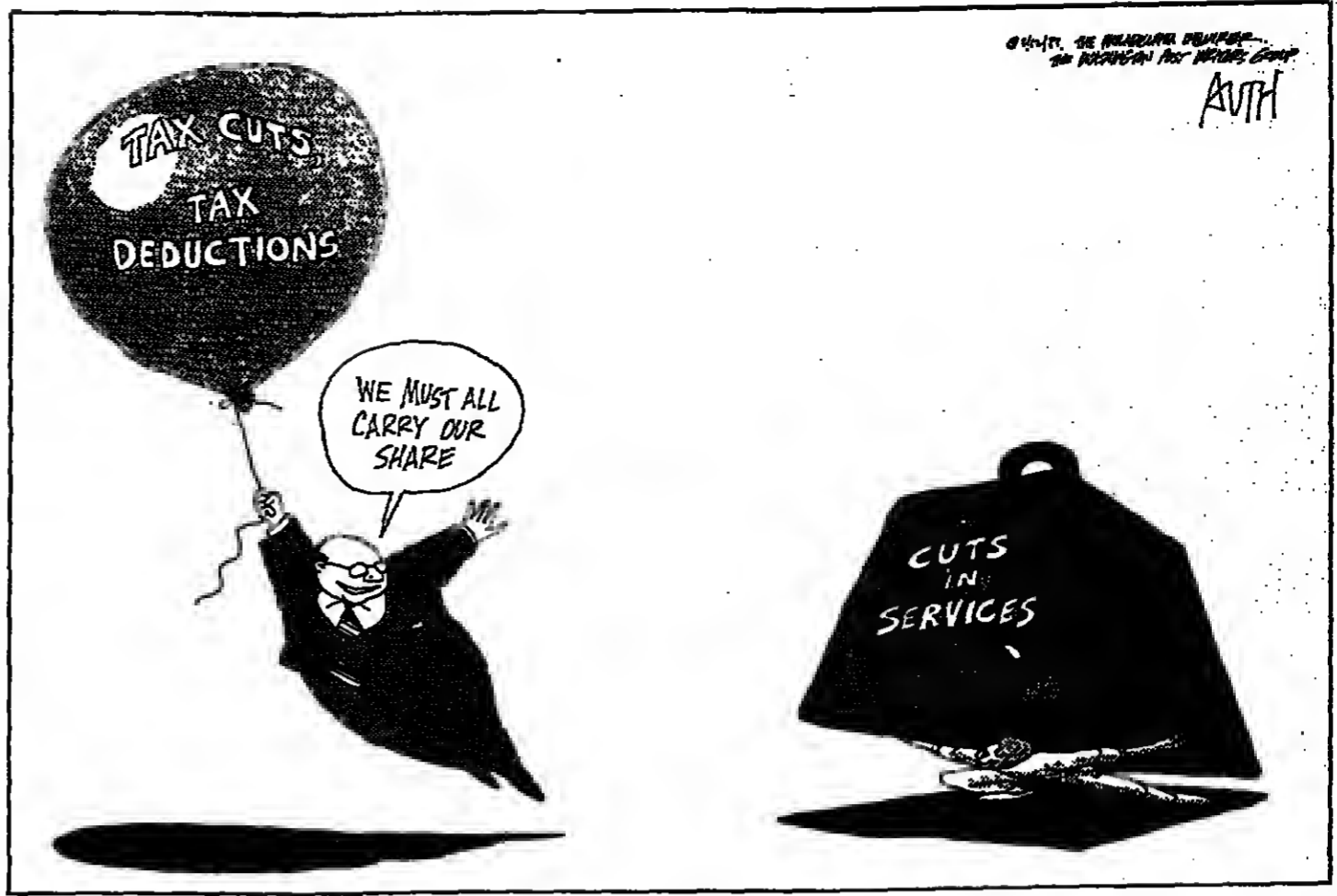
Qadhafi has cleverly exploited his place in Arab, Islamic, "anti-imperialist" and anti-Zionist ranks. So bold and unlikely is his policy — like Hitler's — that people have trouble grasping the whole and the purpose of it.

The immediate issue is Chad. The predominantly black and Christian population in the South is not under Libya's thumb and deserves to be sustained by traditional friends in the region, while a close eye is kept on the more fluid politics of the Libyan-controlled Moslem North. African efforts to sponsor elections offering citizens of Chad the choice of living under Libya or not should be encouraged.

In the Carter years the impression spread — certainly it did in Egypt, a bitter rival of Col. Qadhafi's — that for all of its depredations Libya enjoyed a certain official indulgence in the United States. The Reagan administration, determined to be tougher on international terrorism and on states that act as Soviet pawns, appears ready to remove that impression.

But what judgment must Col. Qadhafi make about U.S. seriousness as he notes that during the 1970s, while virtually all the U.S. allies reduced and in some cases (France) terminated their imports of Libyan oil, the United States tripled its imports? The largest single part, about a third, of the \$20-billion-plus that Col. Qadhafi acquired last year to finance his dreams of Islamic glory, and his acts of aggression and terror, came from the United States.

THE WASHINGTON POST.



Polls, U.S. Pride, and Foreign Policy

By Stephen Klaidman

WASHINGTON — It dawned on me not long after President Reagan's resounding victory over Jimmy Carter that I should have expected it and everyone else should have, too.

Two things were so obvious and so overwhelmingly important that nothing else should have mattered. These simple facts were operating in Mr. Reagan's favor: Large numbers of Americans had less real disposable income in 1980 than they had in 1976 and most Americans believed the United States had grown relatively weaker during the same period.

Almost everybody I spoke to in Washington agreed that they should have known and that in broad terms, those were the reasons. Now, the pollster Daniel Yankelovich and one of his associates, Larry Kaagan, have collected a great deal of evidence to support the basic thesis.

In an article titled "Assertive America" in the year-end review published by the Council on Foreign Relations, they analyze President Reagan's foreign policy mandate as expressed in numerous opinion polls.

"In the public eye," they write, "American travels in the world arena are part of a pervasive concern about what might be labeled 'loss of control.' Of many forms of loss of control, one has more serious foreign policy implications than the concern that the nation has grown weaker."

Series of Events

The article covers a series of events beginning with the hostage-taking and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, both at the end of 1979, through the reversed UN vote on Israeli settlements on the West Bank, Fidel Castro's unrelenting of Cuban refugees, the failed rescue

attempt in Iran and related resignation of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

It was clear without the evidence of public opinion surveys that each of these events would cost Mr. Carter votes, whether he was responsible for them or not. Retrospectively, the polls tell us just how badly they hurt him.

As 1980 began, polls indicated that 42 percent of Americans considered foreign policy

the most important problem facing the country today. Seven months earlier, before the hostages were taken and before the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the figure was a minuscule 3 percent. At the same time, "Americans who feel that the country is in deep and serious trouble" reached an unprecedented 84 percent in 1980.

Mr. Yankelovich and Mr. Kaagan weave concern about economic problems into their article, but the focus is on the public's perception of national security and the U.S. role in the world. They contend that the angry public response to Afghanistan in particular, is the result of "a coalescence of anxieties" and that it would be a mistake to conclude that a few months of quiet will dissipate it.

They argue that the electorate has given Mr. Reagan a clear mandate to be tough, to use U.S. force to aid allies and to restore U.S. honor in the world. But they also point out that the United States is less well equipped to carry out that mandate than it was in the early 1960s.

They conclude by warning that if Mr. Reagan's policies should fail to bring things under control, the result is less likely to be a return to the liberalism of the last 50 years,

than a swing "toward the strongly ideological right, with its villains, scapegoats and calls for righteous authoritarianism."

Unfortunately, there is less hard evidence for that thesis than for the spillover of frustration that contributed so heavily to Mr. Reagan's triumph in November.

Polls are weakest at predicting, especially in a volatile situation, because they are only the measure of opinion at a given moment. So when they suggest what U.S. voters will do next time, Mr. Yankelovich and Mr. Kaagan are venturing into conjecture.

They recognize that it will be difficult for the president to shape a consensus behind subtle, nuanced policies — it always is — and that the United States is "no longer the world's preeminent locus of military and economic power." They also give the U.S. public credit for being more consistent in its foreign policy views than policymakers.

But they evidently do not believe that in their stored-up frustration and anger U.S. voters will grasp the occasional need to try achieving by diplomacy what cannot be accomplished by force.

They could be right. But they seem to have reached their conclusion on the basis of a slowly building feeling that U.S. pride has been wounded and that Americans find that intolerable. Another possible conclusion is that, always pragmatic, Americans are simply looking for something that will work.

I don't mean to suggest that the electorate is likely to shift from its current hawkishness to a posture of appeasement. But in 1984 a centrist Democrat like John Glenn could prove a lot more attractive than a conservative Republican like Jesse Helms. That, of course, is also conjecture.

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The Gulf in the Gulf Command

The most vital step in any military operation is to appoint a commander to run it. But in preparing to defend Gulf oil, the Carter administration did this old adage four better: it gave control of the new Rapid Deployment Force to five different military authorities. The force's command structure has been described by one of its highest officers as "a nightmare." And that's in peacetime.

It is hardly surprising that the four U.S. armed services competed for control of a large integrated force whose readiness is being given even higher priority than that of the combat units of NATO. But that does not excuse a deadlock that has stalled orderly command arrangements since August.

That is when it was decided to change the focus of the force from preparing for limited action anywhere to the defense of Southwest Asia against a heavy Soviet attack. Accordingly, the force and its Marine commander, Lt. Gen. P.X. Kelley, should have been removed from peacetime control by the Army-directed Readiness Command in the United States and assigned to the people who will control it in wartime. The available choices have been an independent theater command directly under the Joint Chiefs, or a sub-headquarters of either the European Command in Stuttgart or the Pacific Command in Hawaii.

A new theater may ultimately be useful for a command that may one day field a force of

seven or eight divisions. One Marine division and four Army divisions are already designated for it. But there is now no suitable place in the Middle East to base a theater headquarters, much less its divisions. And all the chiefs agree on using existing command structures instead of duplicating them.

A staff study for the chiefs has proposed a sensible solution: vesting control of the Rapid Deployment Force in the European Command, with only its naval support and one Marine division controlled from Hawaii. This has now been accepted by Gen. Kelley and the chiefs, except for the Marine Corps commandant, who counts on the support of some key senators.

The logic of the proposal is inescapable. The European Command is headed by Gen. Bernard Rogers, NATO's supreme commander. The defense of Europe's oil would thus be put in the same hands as the defense of Europe. Moreover, the Rapid Deployment Force needs NATO ports and airfields to reach the Gulf. And because it would divert supplies and troops from the European theater, its creation should go hand in hand with efforts to persuade Europeans to fill the gap and to contribute to the Gulf effort.

All major considerations point in a single direction: a European command for what will really be a Middle East force. The Pentagon should get on with it.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Brezhnev's Gratitude and the Soviet Fate

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — "I am very grateful for my fate," Leonid I. Brezhnev said during ceremonies marking his 74th birthday last December. It was an indication of his very good sense.

When Mr. Brezhnev came to power in 1964, Mao ruled in Peking and Lyndon Johnson was U.S. president. They are both dead and their successors have already been replaced. And still, Mr. Brezhnev, the oldest leader of the Soviet state ever, has no intention of abandoning his post.

Just a year ago, he appeared on the edge of collapse, completely worn down by an undisclosed illness. He has since fully recovered and strengthened his hold on the reins of power that seemed to be slipping away from him at the time.

Monday, Mr. Brezhnev is to open the 26th Soviet Communist Party congress for the fourth time as leader of the Soviet Union and he has every reason to be grateful for his fate. Yet, the 265 million Soviet citizens should also be asked if they have any reason to be grateful for their fate.

The 6,000 delegates to the party congress will unquestionably manifest their enthusiastic and unanimous approval of the circumstances that have put and kept Mr. Brezhnev on top in the Kremlin.

The Brezhnev system dislikes surprise and the congress will be in the image of its leader. There will be no terror and no preliminary extermination of rivals as just before the 18th congress under Stalin, no extraordinary and brutal declarations such as Nikita Khrushchev's "secret report" during the 20th congress in 1956 and no utopic slogans like the one launched during the 23rd congress of 1961 about catching up with and passing the capitalist system by 1970.

Yet, behind the pompous front of monolithic unity and the declarations of unanimous approbation, there will be the specter of the most disappointing balance sheet ever presented by a Soviet leader and of the most dangerous risks undertaken by the Soviet Union in decades.

For the first time since World War II, Moscow now can legitimately complain about encirclement. But the encirclement is the work of Communists, not capitalists. It is the result of the contradictions of the Soviet system and not the object of an imperialist plot.

In the East, China, the biggest Communist state, openly declares that there is nothing Socialist in the Soviet empire. In the South, the Afghanistan adventure has made very clear the real goals of

the Communist superpower. In the West, Poland has already repudiated the fundamental dogma that the Soviet system elaborated with great difficulty 64 years ago.

The Soviet Union has never been so isolated in postwar times as now. The invasion of Afghanistan, a nonaligned country, has severely shaken its position in the Third World, while the Soviet threat of force against Poland has led to a crisis in Moscow's relations with the West and to confusion within the East Bloc.

The election of President Reagan and his show of determination to react to Communist moves on any continent were of help to Mr. Brezhnev. In other words, the Soviet leader's main international objectives, to create a detente that would be beneficial to the Soviet Union and to sign the SALT-2 accords, are now things of the past.

Further proof of this new situation is Washington's indication that it will continue the grain embargo, showing that linkage is now operational in U.S.-Soviet relations.

The grain embargo is an important factor in Soviet economic stagnation and Mr. Brezhnev will have to tell the party congress about the failure of the Soviet economy. Most of the main goals of the last five-year plan, 1976-1980, have not been met. The 11th plan, to be launched at the congress, will have the least ambitious goals of any since the war. Yet even these goals can be considered illusory.

Scarcity is now endemic in the Soviet Union. The world's second greatest economic power and biggest producer of energy has shown itself unable to offer its people a decent standard of living.

Soviet experts have warned that the regime today is threatened more by a state of lethargy, by the stagnation and apathy of its population, than by its real internal enemies or those throughout the world.

The real Soviet problem is not one of a good system inefficiently applied by incompetent bureaucrats, but the system itself. No repression, no censorship can erase the evidence of three basic facts about Soviet life.

First, the Soviet system of management is an overall failure and the Soviet model is in no way an attractive one. After 35 years of violent agitation, Poland has rejected it completely. And for the first time in 60 years, the heads of the three biggest Communist parties in the West have decided not to attend the congress of Lenin's party.

The second evident fact is that ideology no longer exists. The first Communist state has no grand ideal to offer. The latest armed conflicts opposed not Communist and capitalist states, but the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, China and Vietnam and Cambodia. Long gone is the concept that Communist states never would make war against each other.

The only remaining vehicle for the Soviet ideal is Moscow's military power — the third basic fact. Arms are the only field in which "real Communism" is capable of keeping its promises or of backing up its threats. It is Moscow's only calling card, the only explanation for its role on the international scene.

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Reagan's Ends and Means

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — One of the main criticisms of life in the United States is that America has increasingly become a land of "separated" people, with growing concern for personal, racial or special interests and a declining sense of the common good or national interest.

You can hardly pick up a newspaper these days without being told that the changes in life introduced by modern medicine, science, machinery, crowded cities and the welfare state have led to a period of profound economic and spiritual confusion. And that changes have been marked by a series of confrontations rather than cooperation, of lawlessness, corruption among the courts, political, regional and racial tensions.

It was probably inevitable that such developments would lead to some sort of crisis at home, new challenges abroad, and a move to new proposals for the reformation of our political, economic and personal lives. The Reagan economic recovery program introduces such reforms and will, whether the people and their special interest groups can vote together in the national interest.

About the ends of the Reagan proposals — higher production and employment, wage and price stability — there is general agreement in Washington. But as the means to achieve these ends, there is honest disagreement. It will be the clash of separate groups defending their own turf.

Congress will be the battleground. The new president has proposed spending for 1982 fiscal year beginning next October a total of \$69.5 billion, which is \$41.4 billion below the administration calls for.

A serious attempt has been made to spread the social burden equally across all segments of society. These efforts are being opposed on the ground that they and the middle class can make sacrifices with less pain than the poor. It will be a long time before the conflict can be resolved. President Reagan is not promising to jam today but jam tomorrow; he and the people are likely to decide whether the promise can be fulfilled by their choice to support the president actively or to be different or hostile to his proposals.

The president has some things going for him. There is — and for some time there has been — a growing conviction in the country that something is deeply wrong.

General Recognition

For a generation people have been told that it was their duty to improve their standard of living by 5 percent every year, that this was a nation apart, isolated from inflation and other miseries of the rest of the world, and free by complacent, self-indulgent acquisitiveness beyond the experience of other peoples.

By now Americans know that with small exceptions, 5 percent gasoline prices approaching 20 percent, production falling, deflation and other miseries of the rest of the world, and free by complacent, self-indulgent acquisitiveness beyond the experience of other peoples.

It is probably true that most people are influenced by Ronald Reagan's amiable confidence that he is influenced by, or believe in, even understand, what he's committed to do. He does not agree with Bert Lance's philosophy that "it ain't broke don't fix it." He has appealed boldly to the general recognition that the system is "broke" in more ways than one and that it needs fixing, or at least changing.

There is something else that suggests Mr. Reagan will get the support of the Congress if he gets the support of the people. There will be party fights over his tax cut and some of his budget cuts, but the Congress is not likely to divide along strictly party lines. The Republicans have control of the Senate, and in the House there are many Democrats who agree with the president's conclusion that when you're stuck in traffic better to switch lanes.

Perhaps more important, I think my guess, there is a feeling in the country now that the present troubles are not all the fault of government, that the people themselves have been living too high on the hog, and that even the rich aren't having a very good time.

In this sense, there is a consensus for change. There is a lot of "go" in people, but they know quite understand the theory that Mr. Reagan will help the poor by unleashing the big corporation and by giving the rich a big tax cut. But they are worried and are scared and are ready for a new road, even if it's bumpy and not of the usual make.

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In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
February 23, 1906

ALGERIRAS — A witty and wise diplomat here gave a discourse that will reply to the question: "What is the Algerias Congress doing? What progress is it making toward a definite result?" The diplomat, a Minister Plenipotentiary, said: "When the delegates met, they found a very formidable menu placed before them. As they looked down it they were struck with the extreme danger to the diplomatic digestion of three, at least, of the more serious dishes. So, desirous of putting off the worst to last, they began with the dessert." "Rather an indigestible way of taking a meal!" chimed in a colleague, slowly polishing up the monocle that appears to be the trademark of the Diplomatic Corps.

Fifty Years Ago
February 23, 1931

WASHINGTON — Congressional resentment at the theoretically dry report of the national law enforcement commission gained strength today when data assembled revealed several significant facts, including discouragement over Prohibition among its chief enforcers. "Prohibition cannot prohibit," was the opinion expressed by Amos W. Woodcock, chief of dry agents, in his testimony before the commission. Among other details was a statement by Mabel Walker Willebrandt, former assistant attorney general for Prohibition, that one section of the Volstead Act reflected the desire of Congress to "lift the heavy hand of the Volstead Act from interfering with family habits so far as possible."

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S. Inflation Likely to Slow Regardless of Reagan Plan

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Reducing inflation is the principal goal of President Reagan's new economic program, but it is good that inflation will come under control this year and in 1982 — whether the new program works as intended. Economists with widely differing theories, and with equally different expectations about the prospects for Mr. Reagan's plan, almost all agree that prices will be less rapidly within a few months. It is a clear consensus that consumer prices will go up slightly less this year than last year, and that the 1982 jump in 1980 — assuming no new food or oil price disaster — will be less than last year's. There is no one at all on how great the improvement will be in 1982 and beyond.

Most of the economists who regard themselves as supply-siders also are looking for a large drop in inflation by next year. They say Mr. Reagan's proposed tax and spending cuts, along with restraint at the Fed, would quickly lower actual inflation rates as expectations of inflation are reduced. That effect would almost immediately be reinforced, they claim, by such supply-side effects as higher levels of business investment and more rapid productivity gains, which would help cut inflation further.

While a limited wage acceleration still lies ahead with only small productivity offsets, and industrial prices are likely to stage a round of catch-up increases, the dollar will be aided by high interest rates, monetary restraint and conservative policies," he said. "As a result, there is a pretty good prospect for a reduction of the inflation rate from the inherited 12 percent to single-digit figures."

index, up 12.4 percent last year, is forecast to go up 10.5 percent in 1981 and 7.2 percent in 1982.

However, various administration spokesmen last week stressed in appearances on Capitol Hill that they regarded their estimates as conservative.

Some monetarist economists, such as Robert Weintraub of the congressional Joint Economic Committee, agree. They think the anti-inflation payoff from slower money growth will be much more dramatic than the administration predicts.



Alan Greenspan
...not quite so optimistic.

U.S. May Ask Japan To Ease Trade Rules

Fred Farris
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — A Reagan administration task force studying problems of the U.S. auto industry is reportedly weighing proposals to seek the loosening of Japanese restrictions on imports from the U.S. in partial exchange for heading off a Senate drive to limit U.S. imports of Japanese cars.

According to these sources, one of the ideas U.S. trade officials are considering is a pledge that if the Japanese government proved more cooperative in lifting restrictions on U.S.-produced goods, the administration would seek to head off Senate legislation to limit U.S. sales of Japanese cars to 1.6 million a year. This would be about 300,000 fewer than were sold in the United States in 1980.

Soviet Congress Faces Potential Energy Problem for First Time

by Theodore Shabad
New York Times Service

YORK — Every five weeks the Soviet Communist Party meets to discuss the country's progress. When the congress gets under way in Moscow on Monday, it will be not only with the nation's own agricultural problems but also with a potential energy problem that had to face before, by its recent, is growing increasingly at a time when coal production is beginning to recede, and, in particular, the developing energy problem in the farm issue has international ramifications.

climatically harsh regions in western Siberia.

Despite its drawbacks, western Siberia, where oil has been in production since 1965, accounts for half of Soviet output, now running at a little more than 600 million metric tons a year, or the equivalent of 12 million barrels a day.

The Soviet energy problem is aggravated by declining coal output just when coal is being counted on for power generation.

The problem is that no further Soviet oil prospects have been identified, though vast resources are presumed to exist in terms of favorable geological conditions.

get, too, may be missed by a wide margin. This would mean at best a maintenance of present production levels or even the start of a decline.

As a result, the Soviet planners have called for strict conservation measures, such as converting oil-fired electric stations to coal, to preserve adequate oil supplies for use in the petrochemical uses and, most important, for export to Moscow's allies in Eastern Europe and to purveyors of advanced technology in the West.

Unrealistic Planning

Furthermore, the planning of coal production appears to have been unrealistic in recent years. Actual production in 1980 was 716 million tons, as much as 89 million tons below the level projected in the 1976-80 plan and 23 million short of the adjusted annual plan for 1980. Rarely in the history of Soviet central planning have output goals been so far off.

Uncertainty on Rates Tempers Investors' Optimism

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

S — The Eurobond market on an optimistically uncertain last week.

Term Eurodollar rates fell a full percentage point in the U.S. market but a certain skepticism about the durability of this decline is evident as investors did not to the bond market to look for high yields currently available.

All in all, it was a hectic week. The long-awaited Reagan budget was made public along the lines that had been predicted but it failed to ignite any enthusiasm. The tone and thrust of the president's report was accepted as a tonic, but analysts remained extremely dubious about whether the welcome goals of halving the rate of inflation and stepping up the rate of economic growth could be made compatible.

As a result, money that had been pouring out of Europe and into the dollar suddenly stopped and investors as well as borrowers stepped back to try to get a better view of what the future holds.

The extent of this uncertainty is witnessed by the fact that no fixed-rate dollar bonds came on offer, although two sovereign credits are rumored to be ready to try the market this week. The only new issues announced were a floating-rate note and an equity-linked convertible bond.

The convertible is for Mexico's Nafinsa, which is offering \$100 million of seven-year notes. The coupon will be set every six months at a quarter-point over the London interbank offered rate. (This should be especially attractive to banks which are organizing syndicated credits for Mexico at little more than that margin as the 1 1/2 percent commissions can raise the effective yield quite sharply.)

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T Presses Italians to Restructure Loan

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

IS — Bankers Trust officials in Rome late last week trying to convince the Italian authorities that a \$2 billion earthquake re-creation loan cannot be restructured.

On the eight-year loan for per il Mezzogiorno are to either the London inter-offered rate or the prime rate. The margin over Libor is a split 1/2 point for five years and 1/4 point for the final three. The margin over the prime is a split 1/4 for five years - 1/4 for three years.

Colombia's electric energy institute ICEC is raising \$100 million for 10 years, offering a margin of 1/4 point over Libor — an increase of 1/4 point over the rate paid by the government a few weeks ago.

French banks are expected to try to put together \$750 million of financial credits for Brazil.

The central bank of Argentina is seeking \$300 million for 10 years. A \$250-million, four-year loan is underway for Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires carrying a margin of 1/4 point over Libor for three years and 1/4 point in the final year.

Taiwan Power has arranged a \$100-million, 10-year loan through Credit Commercial de France at a half-point over Libor, and a like amount for the same maturity from a group led by Deutsche Bank with a split spread of 1/2-1/4 point over Libor.

SRI LANKA CEMENT CORPORATION

US\$25,000,000
8 year facility

Guaranteed by:
The Government of the Republic of Sri Lanka

Managed by:
Indosuez Asia Limited
Lloyds Bank International Limited

Provided by:
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Lloyds Bank International Limited
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York
The Royal Bank of Canada (Asia) Limited
Security Pacific Bank
Sanwa International Finance Limited
The Sumitomo Trust Finance (H.K.) Limited
Bank of Ceylon
State Bank of India

Agent bank:
Indosuez Asia Limited

January 1981

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for February 20, 1981, excluding bank service charges

City	Unit	Rate	City	Unit	Rate
Amsterdam	100	1.7150	London	100	1.0000
Berlin	100	1.7150	Lyons	100	1.7150
Bombay	100	1.7150	Madrid	100	1.7150
Buenos Aires	100	1.7150	Mexico	100	1.7150
Calcutta	100	1.7150	Osaka	100	1.7150
Canton	100	1.7150	Paris	100	1.7150
Colon	100	1.7150	Rome	100	1.7150
Hankow	100	1.7150	Singapore	100	1.7150
Hong Kong	100	1.7150	Tokyo	100	1.7150
Kobe	100	1.7150	Yokohama	100	1.7150

International Bond Prices - Week of Feb. 19

Provided by White Weld Securities, London; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

RECENT ISSUES

Table with columns: Amt, Security, % Yield, Maturity, Price, etc. Lists various international bonds and their recent issues.

STRAIGHT BONDS All Currencies Except DM

Large table listing straight bonds in various currencies (Aust, Can, DM, Euro, etc.) with columns for yield, maturity, and price.

DM STRAIGHT BONDS

Table listing DM straight bonds with columns for yield, maturity, and price.

HIGHEST YIELDS to Average Life Below 5 Years

Table listing highest yields for bonds with average life below 5 years.

HIGHEST YIELDS to Average Life Above 5 Years

Table listing highest yields for bonds with average life above 5 years.

HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS

Table listing highest current yields for various bond categories.

WestLB advertisement for Eurobonds and DM Bonds, including contact information for Dusseldorf, London, and Luxembourg.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page.

Asian Export Outlook Called Gloomy

By Reuters
BANGKOK — A United Nations economic survey released Sunday said the outlook for exports from the developing countries in Asia and the Pacific in 1981 was gloomy. The survey, prepared by the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), will be discussed at its annual conference in Bangkok from March 10 to 20.

The report said developing countries could not increase their exports because, even by optimistic estimates, industrialized nations buying products did not anticipate substantial recovery from economic recession before the end of 1981 or strong economic growth until 1982.

The general pattern of weakening demand for commodities from developing countries, which began in 1980, would continue this year although demand for specific commodities would remain strong, the report added.

It urged increased assistance for low-income de-

veloping countries to sustain even modest rates of development. For the middle-income countries, increased flows of loans on commercial terms but repayable over longer periods would be urgently needed, it said.

The survey also predicted that high prices of food grains would prevail because of an expected shortage in world production. Therefore, developing countries, most of which were dependent on food imports, would have to face higher costs.

The report said inflation hit many developing countries during 1979-80 because of the sharp rise in oil prices and expansionary monetary and fiscal policies. It predicted less inflation this year because oil prices were not expected to rise as much as in the previous two years and some countries were also adopting restrictive monetary and fiscal policies.

The report said East Asian and Southeast Asian countries were hardest hit by inflation in 1979 because their economies were dependent on external trade.

OPEC Talks Seen as Start of Move Toward Output Cut

By Douglas Martin
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Last week's secret meeting of six OPEC oil ministers in Geneva has resulted in a move toward cutting back oil production to keep prices up in the face of growing supplies and weak demand, oil industry sources said.

As a result of the meeting, which began Thursday and lasted a day and a half, Saudi Arabia indicated that it intended to cut production by 2 million barrels a day, to about 8.3 million, according to Harry Neustein, a crude oil trader who said he had talked by telephone with OPEC officials Friday.

Other OPEC nations are said to have expressed willingness to cut production by a total of about 500,000 barrels daily, he said.

In addition, U.S. and European sources said Friday, Saudi Arabia

was ready to raise the price of its basic grade of crude oil to \$34 a barrel from \$32.

Industry analysts and company officials said production cutbacks of about the magnitude described had been expected for several weeks.

Not Unusual
 OPEC spokesmen at the organization's headquarters in Vienna denied knowledge of the meeting, but sources in Geneva said it had been held at the Intercontinental Hotel there. Such unofficial gatherings of OPEC members are not unusual, analysts noted.

Any cutbacks would traditionally be decided by individual OPEC nations, not collectively. Though consensus is sought on prices, OPEC members have chosen in the past not to make joint decisions on production to secure a desired

price. Furthermore, few of the members announce production levels in advance, and several, notably Saudi Arabia, do not announce actual production figures.

Saudi Arabia's oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, said nothing had been firmly decided at the meeting of six of the 13 OPEC members, according to Platt's Oilgram.

Attending were ministers from Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, Nigeria, Algeria, Kuwait and Indonesia. Analysts said any definitive policy decisions would require the approval of all 13 countries.

Platt's said the six countries voted to seek a full meeting of OPEC in March, two months ahead of schedule. This led some analysts to speculate that the six made some preliminary agreements on production that could

serve as a basis for a broader discussion next month.

In particular, Saudi Arabia was believed to be pressing to regain the momentum the organization lost after its meeting in Vienna last September ended without a long-term plan governing prices and production. The kingdom supports such a plan, which would provide for steady, planned increases in crude oil prices.

But the plan floundered as a result of disarray within the organization, particularly the war between Iran and Iraq. Accordingly, Saudi Arabia's reported willingness to reduce production may be a tactic to persuade other OPEC nations to go along with the pricing plan, analysts suggested.

"I don't know what is surprising" about the reported Saudi decision to lower production, said Walter MacDonald, a former top energy expert in the CIA and the U.S. Energy Department.

The Saudis, whose current estimated production of 10.3 million barrels a day is more than one-third of OPEC's exports, have always resisted any outside intrusions on their production decisions. Their reported willingness to adjust production to the needs of

the group is seen as a significant compromise.

In return, analysts suggest, the kingdom may press for a unified pricing pattern. Its reported agreement to increase prices \$2 a barrel, to \$34, is also seen as a step in this direction. For several years, Saudi Arabia has kept its prices consistently below those charged by other OPEC nations. Current official base prices, including a variety of differentials based on quality and transport costs, range from \$32 to \$41 a barrel.

A sagging world oil market is also responsible for any cutbacks that might be decided upon. For example, the price of Arabian light crude, Saudi Arabia's standard variety, has fallen to about \$36.50 on the spot market from \$40 last September. Some OPEC producers are concerned that continuing current production levels, particularly in the face of increasing supplies from Iran and Iraq and a recession-induced decline in demand, will erode prices.

Investor Optimism Seems Impaired by Uncertainty

(Continued from Page 7)
 A coupon of 8% percent convertible into Varco's common stock at a 9.9 percent premium due the week of 9/7/81.

In the Deutsche mark sector, the sharp rise in market rates following the bank's move establishing a rate on its Lombard credit.

No rate was set Friday as sought any loan from the bank. But the uncertainty over such loans would be at any rate, had the effect of pushing overnight up to 12 percent from the 10% percent. Domestic with one-year maturities yielding 12 percent.

Unless the first Euro-mark the year was marketed with difficulty. The European Steel Community sold DM of 10-year bonds on coupon of 10 percent at a paper ended the week at a discount.

An offer is a 100-million for the InterAmerican Bank, also for 10 and also bearing a 10 percent. To compensate the longer average life — 10-year "bullet" with no amortization compared to and Steel's eight-year average — the IADB paper is offered at a discount of 99%.

Next meeting of the capital subcommittee is set for 3 and Frankfurt bankers another one or two issues national borrowers will be for a modest volume of 300 million DM.

Only other issue on offer is 200 million French francs year notes bearing a

coupon of 14% percent. Managers say demand is robust.

Banque Francaise du Commerce Exterior is next to tap the Eurofranc sector with an issue expected to total around 400 million francs. However, a good part of this is being pre-placed.

In Tokyo, Furukawa Electric Co. said it will shortly launch a \$15 million, 15-year convertible bond.

Eurobond Yields*
 Week Ended February 20
 U.S. Dollars

International institutions	13.71 %
Industrials, long term	13.73 %
Industrials, medium term	13.98 %
Canadian dollars, medium term	13.83 %
French franc, long term	14.53 %
Unit of acc. long term	10.80 %

Market Turnover
 Week Ended February 20
 (Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Cedel	1,954.7	1,343.9	610.8
Eurocd	4,534.9	3,586.8	948.1

El Paso to Drop LNG Line After Algeria Impasse

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The El Paso Co. has decided to write off an investment of up to \$375 million in gas-processing equipment because of the collapse of negotiations between the United States and Algeria on the price of liquefied natural gas to be imported by El Paso, further darkening prospects for U.S. imports of liquefied gas.

Algeria stopped shipments last April after the United States refused to accept a request that the price of the gas rise sharply, to a level roughly equivalent, in Btu terms, to that of other petroleum products.

"In view of remote prospects for project resumption," the Houston-based concern said in a statement, "the company considers its LNG activities to be a discontinued operation." El Paso was the principal importer of liquefied gas from Algeria, whose gas reserves are among the largest in the world.

U.S. resistance to the Algerian demands reflected, among other things, an unwillingness to jeopardize contracts with Canada and Mexico under which, until recently, they received less than \$4.50 per 1,000 cubic feet for gas for the United States.

Algeria demanded that El Paso's contracts be renegotiated to put the cost of Algerian LNG at almost \$8 per 1,000 cubic feet, including processing and shipping. According to a government official familiar with the negotiations, both sides toughened their positions at last week's session in Algiers and reached an impasse.

U.S. Inflation Likely to Slow in Any Case

(Continued from Page 7)
 smaller increases in wages and faster productivity growth.

Rudy Penner of the American Enterprise Institute, chief economist for the Office of Management and Budget in the Ford administration, is fully in sympathy with what the administration is trying to accomplish, but cautions, "They could have a much rockier road out there than they expect."

Mr. Penner expects inflation to be lower, but not by much anytime soon. Achieving substantial reductions in inflation, even if Mr. Reagan's program is passed by Congress, could take years, in his opinion. In particular, Mr. Penner fears that the Fed's tough monetary stance will squeeze real economic activity instead of inflation.

"Any realist would say it will be real growth that will give, not inflation," he said. And getting inflation down "could mean unemployment hanging in the 7 percent to 8 percent range for quite a while."

Slack in Labor
 Even the administration's economic scenario has unemployment still at 7 percent at the end of next year. Such slack in labor markets could help slow the rise in wages, particularly in some key industries. If the administration avoids putting a "floor" under pay by giving in to demands for protection from foreign competition, said Marvin Koster, another economist with the American Enterprise Institute.

Mr. Koster said that wages in the steel and auto industries have gotten far out of line with average wages in manufacturing, and that workers in those industries have lost jobs as a result. "The administration ought to be fostering needed adjustments, not providing protection from foreign competition," he said. In the case of Chrysler,

such an adjustment in the form of a wage freeze has been accepted by the United Auto Workers.

So far, the administration has done nothing to discontinue the "trigger price" program set up by former President Jimmy Carter to limit imports of low-cost foreign steel. And it has neither opposed nor supported proposals to limit auto imports, particularly from Japan.

With the three-year collective bargaining agreements in steel and autos up for renewal in 1982, some economists expect poor performances in those industries to produce much smaller wage increases in the new contracts. The rubber

workers' contract also is up next year, and that industry, too, is suffering.

But even with unemployment hovering near 7.5 percent for nearly a year, the Labor Department's hourly earnings index still rose 10 percent in the 12 months that ended in January. That is a clear measure of the stubbornness of inflation and the magnitude of the task confronting the Reagan administration.

The enormous disparity among economists' outlooks for the administration's success is a further indication of the uncertainty that remains about how inflation can be tackled successfully.

Foot Leads 30,000 In Protest in Glasgow

By Reuters
GLASGOW — British opposition leader Michael Foot led an estimated 30,000 people in a rally Sunday to protest Britain's rising unemployment rate.

Mr. Foot, the Labor Party leader, said that the latest unemployment figures, due out on Tuesday, would be even higher than last month's total of 2.4 million, 10 percent of the work force.

A sagging world oil market is also responsible for any cutbacks that might be decided upon. For example, the price of Arabian light crude, Saudi Arabia's standard variety, has fallen to about \$36.50 on the spot market from \$40 last September. Some OPEC producers are concerned that continuing current production levels, particularly in the face of increasing supplies from Iran and Iraq and a recession-induced decline in demand, will erode prices.

Delta Orders a TriStar

By Reuters
ATLANTA — Delta Air Lines has ordered an L-1011 TriStar airliner from Lockheed. Delta did not announce the purchase price for the aircraft, which will be powered with Rolls-Royce engines and will be delivered in January, 1983.

Kredietlux Indices

(Base 100 May 1, 1977)

February	75.74
January	75.24
December	74.57
November	73.79
October	73.28
September	72.84
August	72.24
July	71.62
June	71.02
May	70.42
April	69.82
March	69.22
February	68.62
January	68.02
December	67.42
November	66.82
October	66.22
September	65.62
August	65.02
July	64.42
June	63.82
May	63.22
April	62.62
March	62.02
February	61.42
January	60.82
December	60.22
November	59.62
October	59.02
September	58.42
August	57.82
July	57.22
June	56.62
May	56.02
April	55.42
March	54.82
February	54.22
January	53.62
December	53.02
November	52.42
October	51.82
September	51.22
August	50.62
July	50.02
June	49.42
May	48.82
April	48.22
March	47.62
February	47.02
January	46.42
December	45.82
November	45.22
October	44.62
September	44.02
August	43.42
July	42.82
June	42.22
May	41.62
April	41.02
March	40.42
February	39.82
January	39.22
December	38.62
November	38.02
October	37.42
September	36.82
August	36.22
July	35.62
June	35.02
May	34.42
April	33.82
March	33.22
February	32.62
January	32.02
December	31.42
November	30.82
October	30.22
September	29.62
August	29.02
July	28.42
June	27.82
May	27.22
April	26.62
March	26.02
February	25.42
January	24.82
December	24.22
November	23.62
October	23.02
September	22.42
August	21.82
July	21.22
June	20.62
May	20.02
April	19.42
March	18.82
February	18.22
January	17.62
December	17.02
November	16.42
October	15.82
September	15.22
August	14.62
July	14.02
June	13.42
May	12.82
April	12.22
March	11.62
February	11.02
January	10.42
December	9.82
November	9.22
October	8.62
September	8.02
August	7.42
July	6.82
June	6.22
May	5.62
April	5.02
March	4.42
February	3.82
January	3.22
December	2.62
November	2.02
October	1.42
September	0.82
August	0.22
July	-0.38
June	-0.98
May	-1.58
April	-2.18
March	-2.78
February	-3.38
January	-3.98
December	-4.58
November	-5.18
October	-5.78
September	-6.38
August	-6.98
July	-7.58
June	-8.18
May	-8.78
April	-9.38
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November	-12.38
October	-12.98
September	-13.58
August	-14.18
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February	-17.78
January	-18.38
December	-18.98
November	-19.58
October	-20.18
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July	-21.98
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March	-24.38
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January	-97.58
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August	-100.58
July	-101.18
June	-101.78
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August	-129.38
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June	-130.58
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March	-132.38
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August	-143.78
July	-144.38
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May	-145.58
April	-146.18
March	-146.78
February	-147.38
January	-147.98
December	-148.58
November	-149.18
October	-149.78
September	-150.

International Bond Prices - Week of Feb. 19

Provided by White Weld Securities, London; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

Table of international bond prices with columns for Country, Security, Maturity, Price, Yield, and other financial metrics.

Convertible Bonds

Table of convertible bond prices with columns for Country, Security, Maturity, Price, Yield, and other financial metrics.

American Exchange Options

For the Week Ending Feb. 20, 1981

Large table of American exchange options with multiple columns for Option & price, Close, and other market data.

Table of international bond prices (continued) with columns for Country, Security, Maturity, Price, Yield, and other financial metrics.

HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS - On convertibles having a conversion premium of less than 10%

Table listing high-yield convertible bonds with columns for Country, Security, Maturity, Price, Yield, and other financial metrics.

Explanation of Symbols

Key explaining symbols used in the bond tables, including abbreviations for countries and currencies.

Advertisement text: "An office building in Texas", "A restaurant in Buckinghamshire", "No, I want a garage in Puerto Rico."

Advertisement text: "That bit of Galapagos isn't as wild or un-fenced as you might imagine."

Advertisement text: "Herald Tribune readers with money to invest very often have interests or requirements that may seem unusual to others."

Advertisement text: "Which is exactly why individuals or companies usually prefer to place their assets in the International Herald Tribune."

Advertisement text: "Herald Tribune ads work."

Advertisement text: "Call Max Ferrero at 717.22.65 in Paris or your local Herald Tribune representative for more information."

Chicago Exchange Options

For the Week Ending Feb. 20, 1981

Table of Chicago exchange options with multiple columns for Option & price, Close, and other market data.

AUTOPISTAS DEL ATLANTICO C.E.S.A.

US \$ 60,000,000 Medium Term Multicurrency Loan

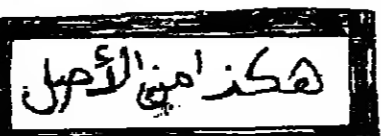
managed by BAYERISCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN THE LONG-TERM CREDIT BANK OF JAPAN, LIMITED MANUFACTURERS HANOVER LIMITED

co-managed by Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires The Hokkaido Takushoku Bank, Limited London Interstate Bank Limited

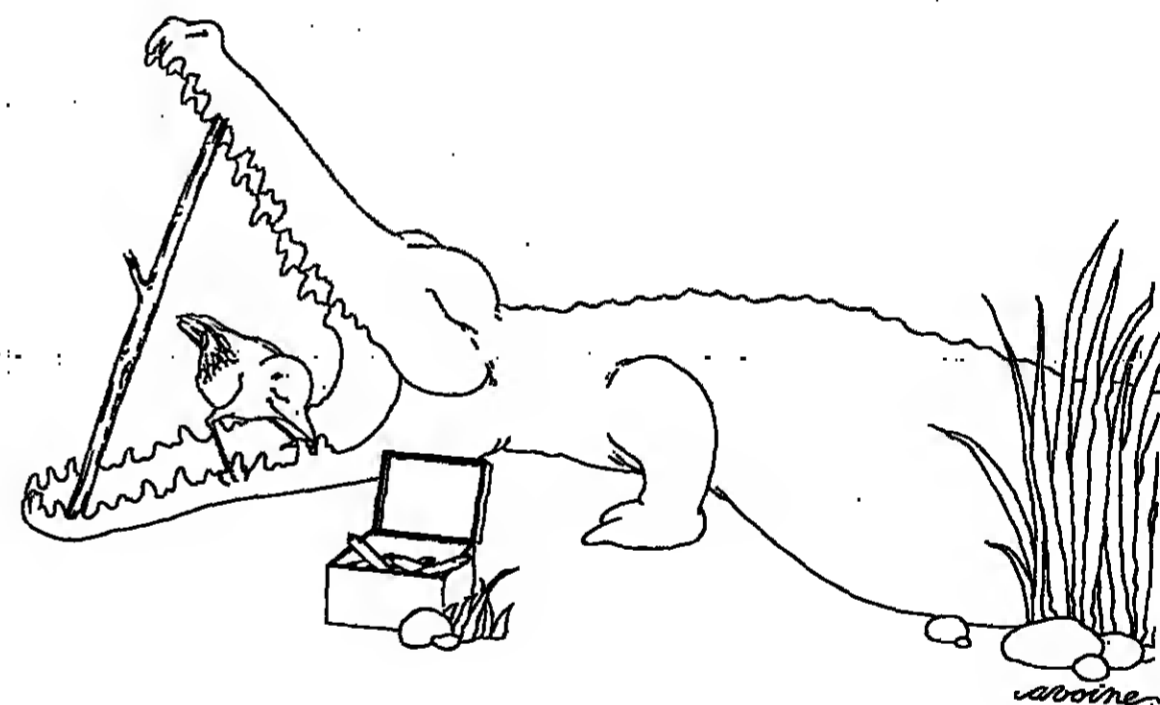
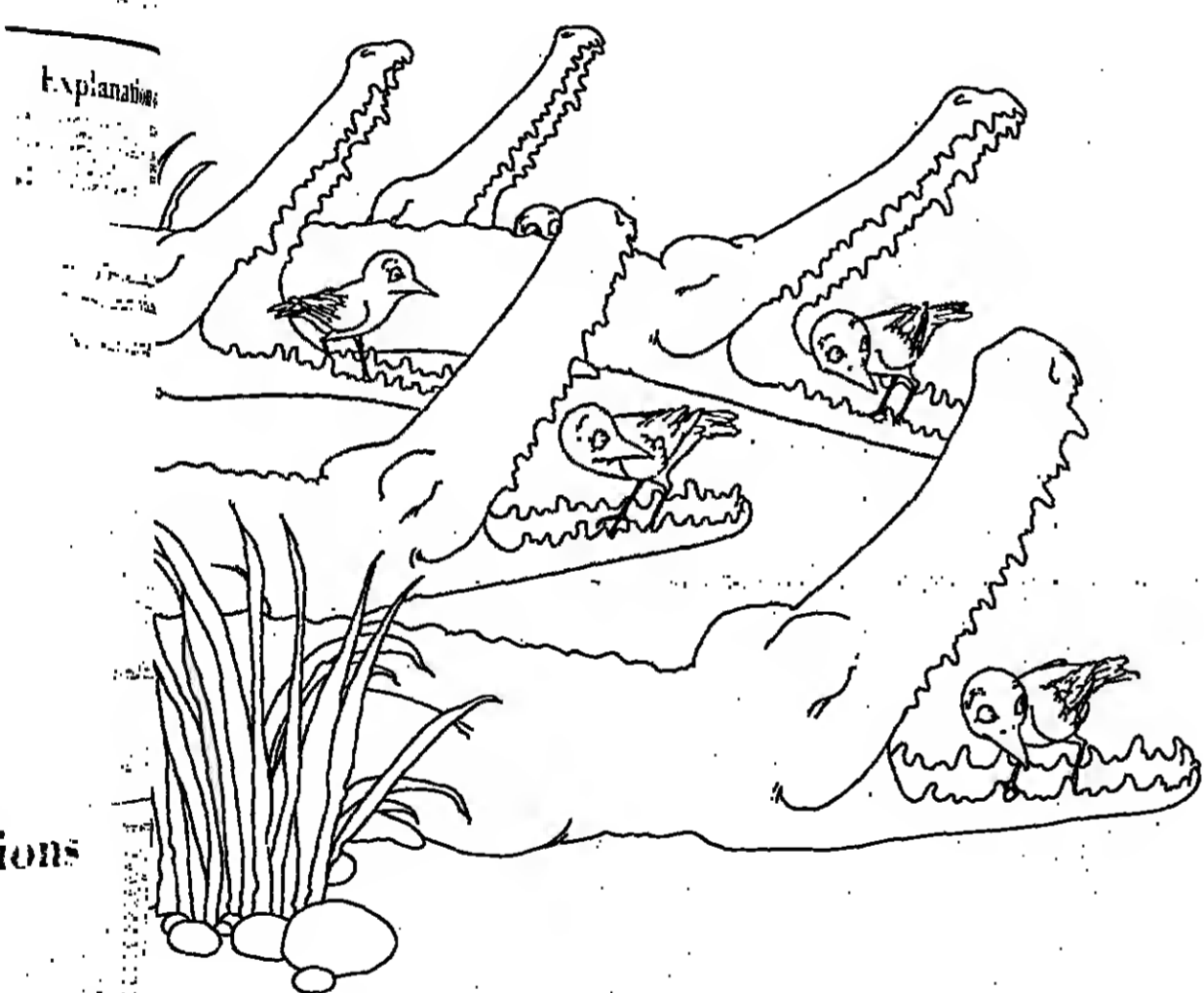
provided by Bayerische Landesbank International S.A. Creditanstalt-Bankverein Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company The Hokkaido Takushoku Bank, Limited Anglo-Romanian Bank Limited Bank of Ireland The Daiwa Bank, Limited The National Bank of Kuwait S.A.K. Sparkasse Innsbruck-Hall

Agent Bayerische Landesbank International S.A.

AUTOPISTAS DEL ATLANTICO C.E.S.A. has been advised in the negotiations by Banco Hispano Americano, Manufacturers Hanover Limited, Banco Pastori and Banco de Bilbao



When you're the 384th foreign bank to open in London you better have something the other 383 don't.



But before we tell you what it is we'd better tell you what the BFCE is.

Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur is a French commercial bank—with a French name—to which the French Government has assigned substantial medium- and long-term export credit responsibilities and for several decades now we've specialized, as our name suggests, in overseas trade.

But as you can see we haven't exactly knocked ourselves out getting ourselves overseas. While we've always crisscrossed the globe indefatigably for our customers we waited to set up shop abroad until we were ready.

We looked before we leapt. We stayed home doing our bit—a not inconsiderable bit—for the French export trade, in the process building up a solid fund of experience and expertise in international trade and commodity trading—and acquiring a good working relationship with nearly every country in the world.

Although we've been busy setting up representative and trade promotion offices since the early seventies in a number of countries—more than 20 so far—it was only in February, 1977, that we really started exporting the BFCE with the opening in New York of our first overseas branch. (Quickly followed by a loan production office in Houston, an agency in San Francisco and a branch in Milan.)

Last but not least. But the big news, of course, is London—our new City branch just around the corner from the Bank of England on Threadneedle Street.

Now we've finally arrived we'd like to unzip our bags and produce without further ado what marketing men would call our unique selling proposition.

The BFCE is a "small" bank—in the same sense Mont Blanc is a small mountain—operating in one narrow field of specialization. Overseas trade. For you there are three big advantages in this.

It means every single individual customer is very important to us and we'd better make damn sure we're doing a good job.

It means we're experts at being fast and flexible.

And it means we are able to supply you with an exceptional degree of technical and legal know-how along with an exceptional level of competence in the highly specialized area of the international transfer of funds.

We've got the wherewithal. Although we don't have branches all the way from Timbuktu to Kamchatka we are in a position to help with the financing of even the largest projects. (At the end of 1980 the Bank's total assets amounted to £13,700,000,000 with over 90 percent of our business in international trade.)

In fact, at Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur, when it comes to solving your problems, you'll find we've got what it takes.

BFCE

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR

1 Angel Court—London—EC2R 7HU Tel: 01-726 4020—Telex 894 191. Licensed Deposit-Taker

Something new in the City.

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the Counter stocks giving the high, low, and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices of which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markups, markdowns or commission. Rates supplied by NASD.

Table with columns: Symbol, 100s High, Low, Last, Chg, Net Chg. Lists various stock symbols and their price movements.

Table with columns: Symbol, 100s High, Low, Last, Chg, Net Chg. Lists various stock symbols and their price movements.

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Over-the-Counter

Table with columns: Symbol, 100s High, Low, Last, Chg, Net Chg. Lists various stock symbols and their price movements.

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Table with columns: Symbol, 100s High, Low, Last, Chg, Net Chg. Lists various stock symbols and their price movements.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only. The Notes were offered and sold outside the United States of America.

U.S. \$150,000,000

Ford Credit Overseas Finance N.V.

16% Guaranteed Notes due February 15, 1984

Unconditionally Guaranteed as to Payment of Principal and Interest by Ford Motor Credit Company

Goldman Sachs International Corp.

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

Table listing various international banks and their names in multiple columns.

ARROW CAPITAL N.V.

Shareholders of Arrow Capital N.V. are offered the possibility to present up to 10% of their shareholding in the Company at a price per share of U.S. \$61.00.

Holders of registered shares can tender for repurchase up to 10% of the number of shares registered in their name in the register of shareholders of the Company as per February 10, 1981.

Holders of Certificates to Bear can tender for repurchase up to 10 shares for each 100 shares held.

This offering is effective as from February 25, 1981 and applies only to requests for repurchase lodged prior to the close of business on March 11, 1981.

Arrow Capital N.V., John B. Gerslavy, 6, PO Box 859, Willemstad, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles.

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

FLOATING RATE NOTE ISSUE OF U.S. \$125 MILLION FEBRUARY 1979/91.

The rate of interest applicable for the six months period beginning February 22, 1981 and set by the reference agent is 17 3/4% annually.

TOTAL OIL MARINE LIMITED

A British Company incorporated as a Limited Company on July 8, 1964 and registered under the n° 811,900 in the British Register of Companies.

Head Office: Berkeley Square House, Berkeley Square - LONDON W 1X 6LT UNITED KINGDOM.

French Francs 150,000,000 9 3/4% French Francs Currency Notes due 1987.

Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings

Table listing various AMEX listings and their prices.

Treasury Bills

Table listing Treasury Bills and their prices.

Gold Options

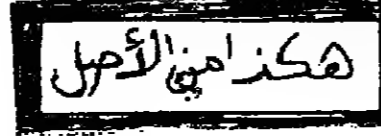
Table listing Gold Options and their prices.

Valuers Swiss Weld S.A.

1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland Tel. 31 82 51 Telex 28 305

INTERNATIONAL BIDDING

INCORBRASA - INDUSTRIAL COMERCIAL BRASILEIRA S.A. foreseeing the modernization of its industrial unit located in Canas (RS) is interested in acquiring machines and equipment for the modernization of its soyabean processing plant.



Just in time

Over-the-Counter

Table of stock market data including columns for 'Sales in 1000 High Low Last Chgs' and 'Net Chgs' for various companies like AT&T, IBM, and General Electric.

College Basketball Scores

Table of college basketball scores for Saturday and Friday, listing teams and final scores.

Mutual Funds table with columns for fund names, share prices, and performance metrics.

Advertisement for Hurler Richard - Works Out at Astros' Camp, featuring a photo of a man and text about a stroke survivor's recovery.

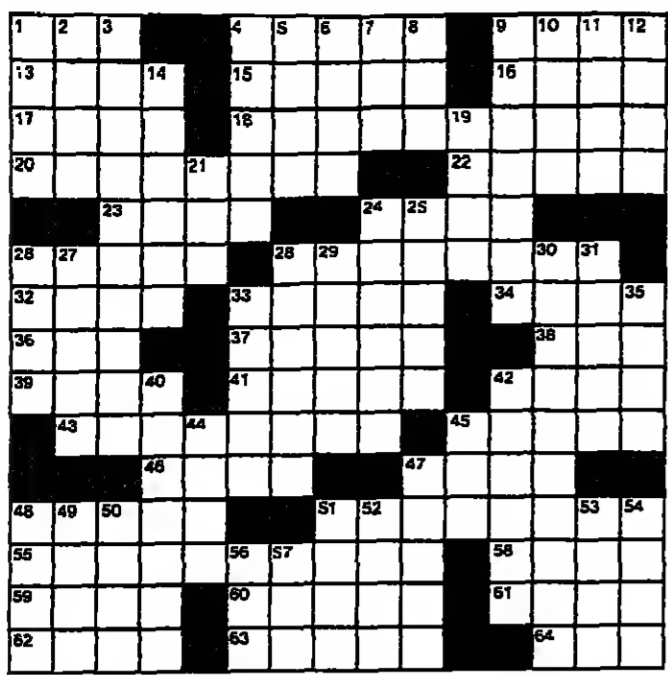
Advertisement for Sneed, Miller Tied for Lead, featuring a photo of a golfer and text about a golf tournament.

Table titled 'SENIOR EXECUTIVE POSITIONS' with columns for Position, Salary, Employer, Location, Qualifications, and Contact information.

Advertisement for ESCORTS & GUIDES, featuring a grid of classified advertisements for travel services in various cities like London, Geneva, and Zurich.

Advertisement for DE PARIS and LIMITED, featuring a large graphic and text.

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS: 1 Enjoying a holiday, 4 Sipper, 9 Strong stimulus, 13 Distance for Sebastian Coe, 15 Transparent linen or cotton, 16 Erudition, 17 Purim month, 18 Poppycock, 20 Chides, 22 Ready for use, 23 Hamlet, for one, 24 Touchy, 26 Tea cake, 28 Kind of card, 32 Mud hen, 33 Cheyenne's home, 34 Flue deposit, 36 Antique, 37 Aired an old TV show, 38 Billiards necessity, 39 " for the brave", 41 Hebrew measures, 42 Throw, 43 Unnecessary, 45 O. T. book, 46 Sutter's find, 47 Sea bream, 48 Decorous, 51 Landing field, 55 Poppycock, 58 Old-time worker in a freight yard, 59 Single, 60 Laotian or Cambodian, 61 Boring, 62 Fowler or Tunney, 63 Mother, in Madrid, 64 Title for Therese: Abbr., 11 Sea movie of 1977, 12 "Asleep in the", 14 Wandering, 19 Rail, 21 Number of Harry Truman's children, 24 Bad paintings, 25 Starts, in bridge, 26 Warrior at Culloden Moor: 1746, 27 Panamanian Port, 28 Appeared, 29 Town called leper by the Flemish, 30 Poppycock, 31 Cohan's " a Grand Old Flag", 33 Supernatural being, in folklore, 35 Tissue layer, 40 Like Mr. Palmer's calligraphy, 42 "... she was bad she was", 44 Extinct bird, 45 Possessed, 47 Beldam, 48 Clapnet, 49 Air, 50 " for All Seasons", 51 In the center, 52 RR track, for one, 53 Liquefy, 54 Gardner, 56 Interfere with radio signals, 57 Separator of Mex. and Can.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

DAVIS MENDEL SAUF
PILOT BELANTE ANTE
EDMUND DIGITAL ELSON
CANNIBALS BIRI OWS
...
TERRIFY PISCO BYA
OTTAVIO PUSCH URES
...
DANCE COMA

RADIO NEWSCASTS

BBC WORLD SERVICE

Broadcasts at 9000, 6200, 6300, 6400, 6500, 6600, 6700, 6800, 6900, 1100, 1300, 1400, 1700, 1900, 2000, 2200, 2300 (All times GMT).
Suggested frequencies:
Western Europe: 4400kHz and 4230 Medium Wave, 5.975, 6.025, 7.270, 7.165, 7.255, 9.410, 9.750, 12.895 and 15.070 kHz in the 41, 43, 21, 25 and 19 meter bands.

VOICE OF AMERICA

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and at 28 minutes after the hour during varying periods to different regions.
Suggested frequencies:
Western Europe: KHz 15.245, 7.225, 6.000, 5.995, 3.980, 1.197, 7.170, 9.240, 1.296 in the 19.7, 41.1, 49.3, 56.4, 73.7, 291 (medium wave), 374 (medium wave), 25.3, 30.7 and 222 (medium wave) meter bands.

Inmate Used Hospital Print Shop To Publish 'How-To' Bomb Book

The Associated Press
WAUPUN, Wis. — An inmate of a mental institution here, using the hospital's print shop, has published a 22-page "how-to" booklet of bombs and poisons.
The "Mad Man's Book of Formulas" was written by Jim Muller, described in the preface as an ex-counterfeiter presently serving time in a Wisconsin state mental institution.

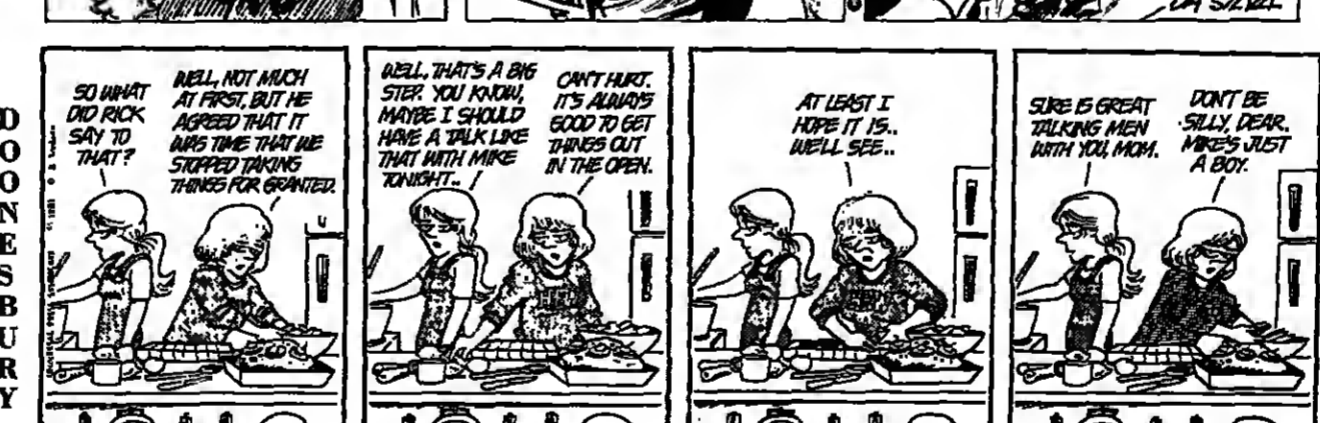
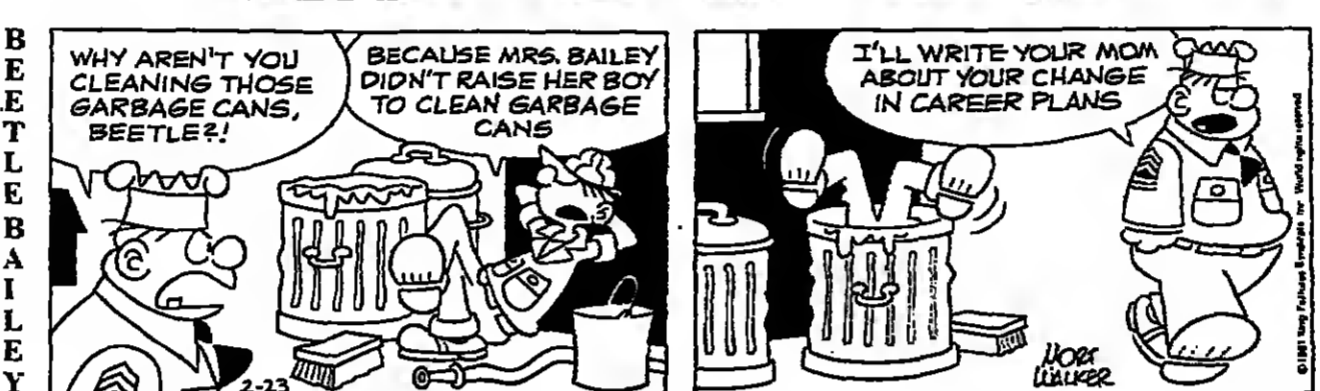
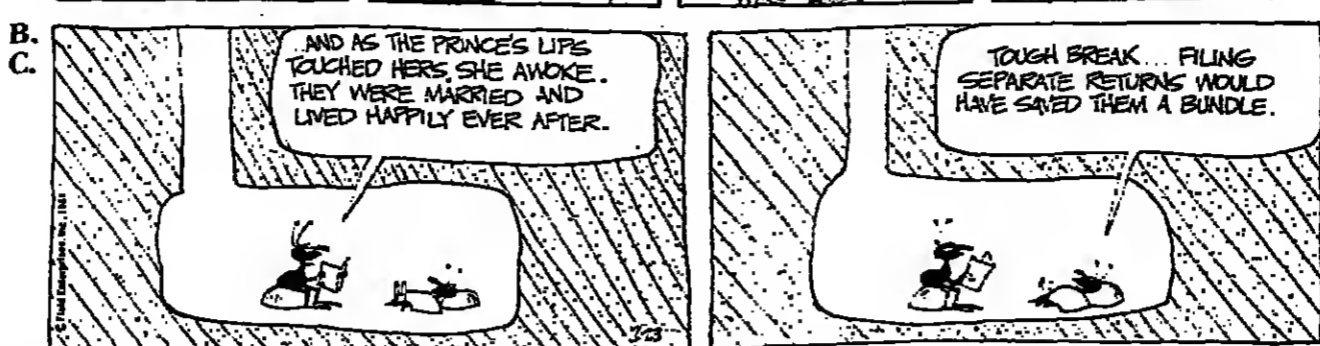
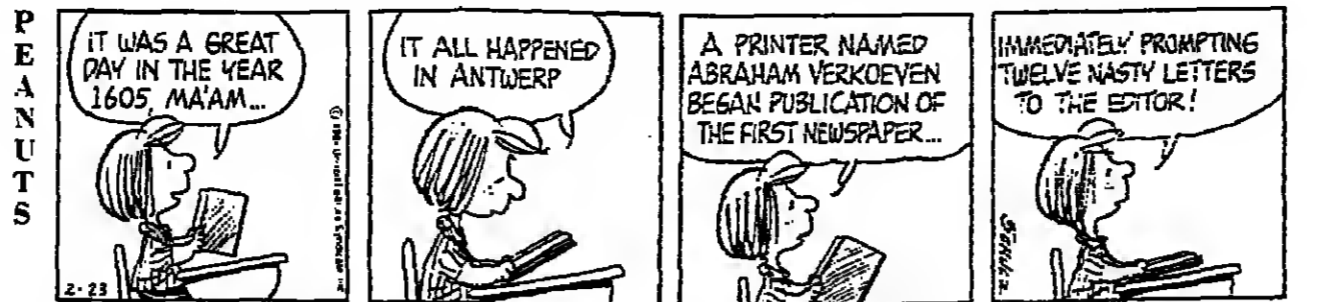
Mr. Powell said there are no restrictions on inmates publishing books, but there are restrictions on inmates having publishing materials in the institution, and hospital copies have been confiscated.
Officials said no action was taken against the author after the print shop activity was discovered.

Ivory Coast Cancels Plan to Lower Wages

ABIDJAN — The Ivory Coast government bowed to mounting pressure Sunday and abandoned plans to cut the pay of all 30,000 state employees by an average of 60 percent.
The decision came after most of the state sector of the economy was hit by work slowdowns and strikes, in defiance of a government ban. Anonymous leaflets in circulation called for an indefinite general strike until the government renounced its policy of drastic pay cuts.

Ex-Miss Wyoming Wins Libel Award

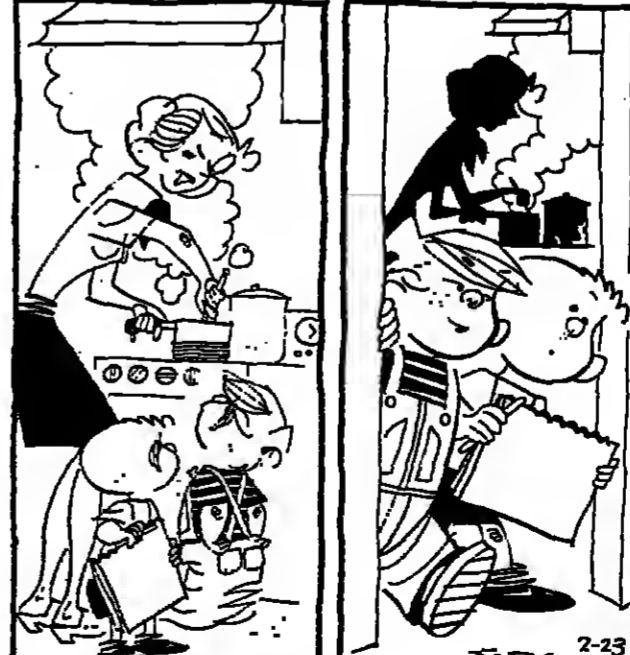
CHEYENNE, Wyo. — A federal jury has awarded \$26.5 million in damages to a former Miss Wyoming in a libel suit against Peet-Boone Magazine.
Kiersti Jane Pring, 25, who was the 1978-79 Miss Wyoming, charged that she was libeled by a fiction story published in the August, 1979, issue about a make-believe Miss Wyoming.



WEATHER

Table with columns for city, high, low, and weather conditions. Includes cities like Almaty, Algiers, Amsterdam, Ankara, Athens, Auckland, Bangkok, Beirut, Bermuda, Brisbane, Bucharest, Budapest, Buenos Aires, Cairo, Casablanca, Chicago, Copenhagen, Costa del Sol, Dublin, Edinburgh, Florence, Frankfurt, Geneva, Helsinki, Honolulu, Houston, Istanbul, Jakarta, Jerusalem, Johannesburg, Las Palmas, Lima, London, Los Angeles, Madrid, Manila, Mexico City, Miami, Milan, Montreal, Moscow, Munich, Nassau, New Delhi, New York, Nice, Oslo, Paris, Perth, Prague, Rio de Janeiro, Rome, Sao Paulo, Seoul, Singapore, Stockholm, Taipei, Tel Aviv, Toronto, Tunis, Venice, Vienna, Warsaw, Washington, Zurich.

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

AMERICAN TONGUE AND CHEEK A Populist Guide to Our Language By Jim Quinn. Pantheon, 219 pp. \$11.95.

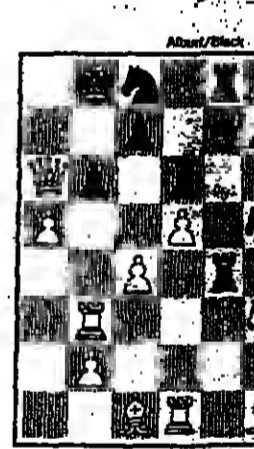
Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

JIM QUINN, a poet who writes lively food columns for Philadelphia Magazine and The SoHo Weekly News, has been browsing through old language books, among them Otto Jespersen's "A Modern English Grammar on Historical Principles" (1909, 1931; revised edition, 1947), "considered the best scholarly grammar of our language"; Thomas R. Lounsbury's "The Standard of Usage in English" (1908), a surprisingly modern discussion of language by "the dean of American grammar in his day"; and the Oxford English Dictionary, that "monumental work of scholarship that defines words according to historical principles... by giving examples of how the words were actually used in the literature of our language."
By undertaking this exercise, Quinn has discovered something interesting. It seems that for hundreds of years some of the best writers in the English language have been writing the kind of sentences that contemporary language-watchers like Edwin Newman, John Simon, the late Theodore M. Bernstein, and William Safire have earned their daily bread by condemning.

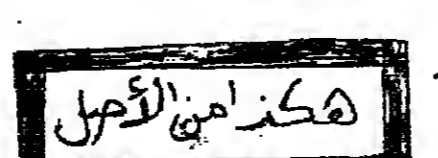
It seems that Shakespeare wrote "All debts are cleared between you and I" ("The Merchant of Venice"). That Oscar Wilde wrote "Experience is the name everyone gives to their mistakes" ("Lady Windermere's Fan"). That Coleridge wrote "Neither the morning nor the evening star are so fair" ("Biographia Literaria"). That Addison, Steele, Defoe, Richardson, Goldsmith, Coleridge, Southey and De Quincey wrote "different than." That Charles Darwin wrote "Unfortunately, few have observed like you have done" ("Life and Letters"). And that Kipling wrote "Talking of war, there'll be trouble in the Balkans this spring" ("The Light That Failed").
Moreover, in every case, the writer was correct, if we are to believe the rules laid down in the distinguished Oxford English Dictionary. In short, says Quinn, it's all right to use "all the words and phrases and sentences you have been trying to stamp out: Finalize. Hopefully. Between you and I. You know? Giftable. Winston tastes good — like a cigarette should. There's two of you. Anybody can do what they want. Different than. Dangling participles. Just about everything you've heard was illiterate, barbarous, illogical and a threat to the future of English."
These discoveries, and others in a similar vein, enable Quinn to do several things in this outrageous and delightful study. First, he has a wonderfully witty time zapping the language-watchers, or the "pop grammarians," as he calls them, for trying to stop the natural development of language, and for not knowing the true history of the words they are attacking and defending. (For a typical example, to Edwin Newman's complaint about Ron Ziegler's presumed introduction of the words "nonperformance" and "unoperative," Quinn points out gleefully that the former was initiated by Shakespeare in 1609 and the latter

CHESS

THERE is no one around who plays with the smoothness of the world champion, Anatoly Karpov. His rivals may agonize over their moves — every tournament room has its share of furrowed brows — but the 29-year-old Russian makes his game look easy.
Despite the quickness of his play — he usually finishes with more than 45 minutes left of the allotted two and a half hours for 40 moves — Karpov is free from error than any of his contemporaries. Because of this, he plays out drawish or featureless games, defying his opponents to match his seemingly endless production of good moves, even in the absence of inspiration.



In his encounter with Lev Albut, a former compatriot who is now a New York grandmaster, in the Olympiad in Malta, Karpov was surely surprised in the opening, but still improved over the only previous example of the obscure Alekhine Defense variation.
In place of the usual 5... P-K3; 6-O-O, B-K2; 7-P-B4, N-N3; 8-B-K3, 0-0, Albut chose the rare 5... N-Q3, perhaps hoping to lure Karpov into trying the not-quite-sound gambit with 6-P-B4, N-N3; 7-P-K6?; 8-P-N3, P-N3; 9-N-KN5, BxB; 10-NxB, Q-Q2. But Karpov cannot be coaxed into such things.
On 8-P-Q5, it would have been wrong to retreat with 8... N-K2?; since 9-N-Q4, BxB; 10-QxB would have made the completion of Black's development a difficult chore.
The innovation with 10... Q-R5 was introduced by Vlastimil Hort against me in the EBC tournament, London, 1980, and after 11-N-R3, 0-0; 12-Q-B2, P-N3; 13-O-O, P-KR4; 14-P-QN4, B-N2; 15-B-N2, K-N1, I had not achieved anything real. Karpov could not have known this unpublished game, but nevertheless improved with 11-Q-Q, P-KR4 (11... N-N4?; 12-P-KN3, Q-R6; 13-BxN, NxB; 14-Q-R4ch wins a piece); 12-N-Q2.
With 13-P-B4, Karpov showed good judgment, for after 13... N-N5; 14-N-B3, White's king position was well defended, while Black never succeeded in making use of the slight weakening of the White K3 square.
In playing 16... P-R4? Albut seemed to think that this pawn was immune, but he was wrong. It would have been better to play 16... N-Q2; 17-P-R5, P-R3; 18-R-R3 because White's attack against the king would have been slower to get going, and the target less exposed.
After 17-Q-Q2, P-N2, Karpov had



Welsh Get Drop on Irish, 9-8

Bob Donahue

Wales beat Ireland 9-8 in a hard-fought match at the Principality Stadium in Cardiff. Wales scored through a try by Gareth Jones and a conversion by Gwyn Evans. Ireland's only try was scored by Willie Hastings.

The Irish were unable to keep the Welsh out of goal-kicking range, which is why Stannery maintained that a Welsh victory was deserved. The Welsh forwards looked increasingly like a powerhouse, advancing in the scrums and at driving mauls from lineouts and from wheeled scrums.

Evans missed with a penalty kick but scored with another, which made it 8-6 in the eighth minute of the second half. Ward muffed a third penalty kick. Welsh center Peter Morgan (three broken ribs) and Irish lock Donald Spring (a thigh injury) had to be replaced by Alun Donovan and Mike Gibson.

New Welsh scrumhalf Gerald Williams raced ahead from a quick lineout but his try could not count because a Welsh forward ran into French referee Francis Palmade, knocking him over and thus preventing him from following the action. The final reward for Welsh pressure was yet to come.

England Wins, 23-17

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — Spectacular running by four English backs produced three tries, and a fifth back, Dusty Hare, kicked 14 points to give England a 23-17 victory over Scotland at Twickenham Saturday.

Lead in powerful surges by captain Bill Beaumont, who was converted near the end and finished the game scrumless. England's forwards rebounded from a 21-19 defeat in Wales Jan. 17 and recovered much of the efficiency that had brought them a grand slam of four victories in four games last year.

England, which plays in Ireland March 7 and hosts France March 21, is aiming for three victories and at least a share in the title. The Scots, who have won at home against Wales, will be idle on the fourth Saturday before hosting Ireland March 21.

Lead Changes The lead changed sides five times after Scottish captain Andy Irvine, who was outstanding in attack throughout, opened the scoring with a penalty. Hare kicked a penalty, right wing Steve Murray put Scotland back ahead with a try, and center Clive Woodward zigzagged past a half-dozen defenders for a try that Hare converted to put England in front, 9-7, at the half.

There were 24 points in the second half and a match-total of six tries. Murray scored again, with Irvine converting. After a second Hare penalty, left wing Mike Siemsen came all the way across the field for a try in the right corner. A try by flanker Jim Calder put Scotland back in front, 17-16.

With five minutes left, Siemsen and right wing John Carleton launched new flyball Hare Davies on a long run that sewed up the game for England. Hare missed the conversion but kicked a late penalty.

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As Ireland scored the only tries of the match but Wales won, Ward said Campbell, regarded as two of the best placickers in world rugby, missed five kicks (two conversions and three penalties) — a total of 13 possible points — any one of which could have reversed the outcome. The Welsh have now scored just one try, against England, in their last four games.

On to Paris A mood of relief and revived confidence had Welsh officials still smiling Sunday despite their morning-after pains. "The forwards got it right and the new backs can only get better," one of them said. "We'll be going for the championship to Paris."

And the unbeaten home streak will be 13 years and 11 months old when France come to Cardiff next Feb. 6. That is longer by a few weeks than the unbeaten home streak of the first Welsh golden era from March, 1899, to January, 1913. Tries or no tries, the Welsh Rugby Football Union is celebrating its centenary season in style.



English Captain Bill Beaumont wins a lineout against Scotland.

Sum of It All Of all possible explanations, a score of 9-8 and a 26th unbeaten streak at the Five Nations championship March, 1968, remain left square, played the life of No. 8 as the unneutralized an Irish style that had baffled Wales before.

Gwyn Evans, making art after a first appearance after a two-week absence in the lead in the 2-0, with a penalty kick collapsed a scrum, summing superiority of off in various ways the match.

Lead fired up the Irish, hooker Pat Whelan put a pop-up finally came off with it. Then the ark public address system to play an old-fashioned tune, the kind you beside a Ferris wheel on a day.

Thomas Boswell Washington Post Service GTON — When Carl's pop-up finally came off with it. Then the ark public address system to play an old-fashioned tune, the kind you beside a Ferris wheel on a day.

Deluge know, on Oct. 2, 1978, delicate notes of a caldurge for one of the hantie and appealing baseball history. Then, Sox seemed a dynasty anything, had not quite's spogee. Now, it is run.

Eight players who took had day for the American last playoff game against only one — Dwight Evely to take the field for senior.

low, catcher Carlton Fisk, of the team, the noblest of them all, is an em-free agent who, despite all's and's fervent hopes, is illing and able to flee the it has grown to hate he has learned to ignore.

More Sports On Page 13



Eamonn Coghlan Hitting the tape in San Diego.

3:50.6 Mile Coghlan Sets Indoor Record

The Associated Press SAN DIEGO — Eamonn Coghlan, crossing up his competition with a switch in strategy, has shattered the world record indoor mile record for the second time in two years.

Trailing America's Steve Scott with two laps to go Friday night in the Jack-in-the-Box Invitational track meet, Coghlan uncoiled an early kick on the way to a stunning 3:50.6 performance. It smashed his old mark by two full seconds.

"With two laps to go, I decided I was going to make my move for the tape because Steve in the last few races was expecting me to go the last lap or lap and a half," said Coghlan. "I figured going with two laps would catch him by surprise."

The surprise produced the sixth fastest mile of all time. Only four other milers in history have run faster. The five fastest indoor miles of all time were in the field.

"Once he gets ahead at that stage, it's over," said Scott, whose second place time of 3:51.6 was a second faster than Coghlan's old record, also set in San Diego. "I know of only once when somebody got past him after he made his move."

Rabbit Credited Coghlan, an also-ran in two Olympics but a sensation on the U.S. indoor circuit, gave credit to Phil Kane, who agreed to serve as a "rabbit." Setting a searing pace, Kane helped put the field in position for a record.

"Kane set the race," said Coghlan. "He did a great job with the pace." Kane sped to a blistering 1:54 half-mile.

By his own account, Coghlan got off to a bad start. Normally among the front three, he found himself near the back of the pack and had to fight his way into position.

"Gradually, I made my way through the pack into fourth place and decided I would maintain that. I knew Steve wasn't going to let the rabbit get too far ahead so I decided to go with them." Worried when Walker started "coming on," Coghlan moved past fellow Irishman Ray Flynn into third to "stay closer to Steve." Scott had a three-yard lead until Coghlan exploded.

Two years ago, Coghlan obliterated Dick Buerkle's world indoor record of 3:54.9 with a 3:52.6 effort.

"My goal for the season was to break 3:50. I admit it was a bit far-fetched, but someone is going to do it, and I would like to be the first."

Larry Myricks, unaware his world record long jump record of 27-6 was broken four years earlier in Texas, won his event with a leap of 27-2.4. It was his fifth life-time leap better than 27 feet, the British long jumper. Carl Lewis, a University of Houston sophomore, established the new mark with a 27-10.4 effort in the Southwest Conference indoor meet.

Scott Wins in 3:55.3 SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Steve Scott ran his second sub-four minute mile in as many nights Saturday, clocking 3:55.3 to edge South Africa's Sydney Maree for a victory in the 18th annual San Francisco Games track and field meet.

Scott took the lead halfway through the race and held off Maree in a two-man duel at the finish. Maree was timed in 3:55.5, while Don Bell, of the Brigham Young University track third at 3:56.4.

Friday night in San Diego, Scott ran a 3:51.8, but settled for second place behind Ireland's Eamonn Coghlan, who set a world mark of 3:50.6.

Long-jumper Larry Myricks and sprinter Evelyn Ashford posted easy victories, the second in two nights for both. Myricks, who jumped 27 feet, 2 1/4 inches Friday in San Diego, came back to leap 27-0 1/4 here.

Ashford, continuing her comeback following a leg injury last year, won a 6.31 seconds in the women's 50-meter dash a night after clocking 6.68 over 60 yards in San Diego.

Larrien Sets Record EDMONTON, Alta. (AP) — Francke Larrien set a world-best indoor time of 5 minutes, 55.2 seconds as she won the 2,000-meter race at the Edmonton Journal Indoor Games Saturday night. The previous best time was Debbie Pearson's 6:04.8.

Larrien ran tight on the heels of Debbie Scott through the first 1,700 meters, but took the lead on the back straight with about 300 meters left and widened the margin to the wire. Scott finished second in 5:59.9, with Sheila Currie third in 6:03.3.

Red Smith Whetting Jaded Appetites

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Of all dull words of tongue or pen, the dullest are these: "Bjorn Borg easily defeated John McEnroe today in the first match of their \$1.15-million three-match series."

It isn't the tennis that's boring, although when McEnroe or Jimmy Connors or Ilie Nastase puts on one of those infantile tantrums it can make the spectator's teeth ache with ennui and impatience. Rather, it's the money that palis — the weary, static, flat, unprofitable repetition of sums that used to be unmentionable this side of the Chase Manhattan.

Rantabaga Tale This week it's three matches for \$1.15 million, next week the \$250,000 Turnip Festival tournament and so on and on, week after week around the year.

Money is all right in its place but it has become such a drug on the tennis market that promoters have to offer other inducements to rekindle the competitive spark among the players. Yielding to this state of affairs, World Championship Tennis and a sponsor, Canon, have sweetened the pot for the so-called World Series of Tennis with extra prizes like an oil well, a classic antique car, a yearling thoroughbred and other such trinkets.

The World Series winds up in Dallas the week ending May 3. This is preceded by tournaments in Monterrey, Mexico; Philadelphia; Richmond, Va.; Brussels, Rotterdam, Milan, Frankfurt and Houston, with points awarded, in addition to money, according to a player's standing in each event.

The eight top point-scorers go to Dallas, and the one accumulating the most points gets (a) more money, (b) a gold tennis ball trophy valued at \$10,000 and (c) first choice of 15 special prizes worth at least \$200 each.

The player with the second-highest point total will then pick a prize from the 14 remaining, the third man will have his choice of 13, and so on down to No. 8, who will find eight prizes unclaimed. He'll probably settle for a booby prize like tax-free bonds.

World Championship Tennis is a plaything of Lamar Hunt, owner of the Kansas City Chiefs of the National Football League. Lamar's diaper was fastened with a diamond clip. The sponsor, Canon, sells office copiers and calculators. Presumably it was a meeting of the Hunt and Canon minds that produced the following assortment of bonus prizes:

"Oil well investment — participation in a prospective well to be drilled. Includes all preliminary intangible drilling costs.

"Ownership and naming rights of a thoroughbred yearling race horse.

"Investment diamonds selected for long-range enhancement value.

"Ownership of gold bullion.

"Shares in a real estate investment trust which invests in income-producing real estate property.

"Classic antique car.

"Shares of a company listed on a major stock exchange at the option of the player.

"Bags of silver chosen for investment purposes.

"Shares of an investment mutual fund at the option of the player.

"Contemporary Western painting to be selected by the player.

"Tax-free municipal bonds at the option of the player.

"Monte Carlo vacation — accommodations and meals for two for seven days, along with \$17,000 in casino chips. Chips on hand at the end of the week will be redeemed for actual value.

"\$200-paid life insurance policy with a face value of \$200,000. Player designates beneficiary. (Amount may vary slightly, as figures assume age 23 and normal insurability.)

"Selected antique coins chosen for investment purposes.

"Irish Sweepstakes lottery tickets — top prize in 1980 was over \$400,000."

The list invites participation in a game any number can play: Which prize would you choose if you had first pick?

Lamar himself probably would be attracted by the bags of silver coins, for that is a metal with an almost fatal charm for his whole family.

Others would more likely be tempted to choose the yearling thoroughbred. To be sure, ownership of a baby racehorse is a speculative venture on a par with the Irish Sweepstakes tickets, but there are few pleasures in this world to match the dreams that come with a young horse that could be good.

It seems highly unlikely that stocks or bonds would appeal to a tennis player, although if somebody offered you a packet of shares to IBM you wouldn't necessarily spit it to his eye. But to a tennis player, these certificates are just the same as money — and tennis players have come to regard money as scraps of paper bearing pictures of dead politicians.

Russian, West German Set World Bests At European Track and Field Event

From Agency Dispatches

GRENOBLE, France — Shamil Abjaysov of the Soviet Union, in the men's triple jump, and Karin Haemel of West Germany, in the women's long jump, set world-best performances Saturday at the European indoor track and field championships.

Zofia Bielczyk of Poland tied a world best performance in the 50-meter hurdles with a time of 6.74 seconds.

Haemel's long jump of 22 feet, 2 1/4 inches broke a five-year-old mark.

Abjaysov's leap of 56 feet, 9 1/4 inches in was a surprising victory, since his speciality is the long jump. But in that event Sunday, Abjaysov finished third to Rolf Bernhard of Switzerland, who won with 26 feet, 3 1/4 inches.

The scores are not world records because the meet is not being held outdoors.

In the other events Saturday, Indiana's Mike Bantom bulls his way through San Antonio's Reggie Johnson (32) and Mark Oberling. Pacers won, 109-106.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE				WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division				Midwest Division			
Team	W	L	Pct.	Team	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	40	12	.769	Sonoma	41	24	.627
New York	40	23	.633	Kansas City	32	33	.492
Washington	38	24	.610	Houston	29	37	.439
New Jersey	38	24	.610	Utah	24	48	.333
				Dallas	15	57	.211
Pacific Division				Pacific Division			
Phoenix	48	19	.714	Phoenix	48	19	.714
San Antonio	42	25	.623	San Antonio	42	25	.623
Portland	32	35	.476	Portland	32	35	.476
Golden State	32	35	.476	Golden State	32	35	.476



Indiana's Mike Bantom bulls his way through San Antonio's Reggie Johnson (32) and Mark Oberling. Pacers won, 109-106.

Language

'Haigravations'

By William Safire
NEW YORK — A man who uses "caveat" and "context" as verbs must be eternally vigilant.
To his first press conference at Foggy Bottom, Gen. Alexander Haig Jr. quickly reversed the flow of history by speaking of the "Christian-Judeo values" of Western civilization.

It is not wholly fair to grade the grammar of anybody's spoken language, because few of us speak as carefully as we write — when we write, we get a chance to edit.
When words are deliberately used to stand meaning on its head, the speaker deserves some censure. Haig on human rights: "There will be no de-emphasis but a change in priority." If "a change in priority" is not a "de-emphasis" of what had been top priority, what is it? Because of too much careful caution, his meaning is hemorrhaging.



Safire

Bettelheim on Films, Fairy Tales

By Henry Mitchell
WASHINGTON — Bruno Bettelheim, one of the few men ever sprung from a German concentration camp, is famous as a child psychologist in the grand sense of the term, and for years he was professor of psychiatry at the University of Chicago, but he was a little baffled at the request to deliver the first of a yearly showcase series of lectures to the American Film Institute.

The hero was a pig before he entered the camp, a pig after he left, and (Bettelheim argued) his general piggishness, coarseness, sloth, greed, etc., helped him survive.
"It's completely false," he said (and wrote in his criticism). "What led to survival was, obviously, the arrival of Allied troops to free the camps, not some action of the people in the camps. But within the camp, before the liberation, your chances of survival were greatly increased if you cooperated with your fellow inmates and shared with them and felt with them. If you behaved as the hero of 'Seven Beauties,' you wouldn't survive to the day of liberation."



Bruno Bettelheim

By and large, Bettelheim insists, fairy tales are endlessly optimistic. And endlessly true.
In the case of adults seeing movies, it could be argued we are no longer little children. I suspect, myself, that what Bettelheim admires so much in the fairy tales is what he would admire in movies, if he could find it. Namely, the trumpet cry to master our fears and crises by developing further as men; to recognize and deal increasingly effectively with our most hostile and dark aspects — not denying them but harnessing them.



CELEBRATING — Michael Kennedy helped Gifford celebrate her 24th birthday at a New York reception. He's the son of the late Robert F. Kennedy; she's the daughter of football's Frank Gifford. They will be married this year.

PEOPLE: Army Ruling Clears Way For a Woman Green Beret

Capt. Kathleen Wilder of New Orleans has won an appeal in her attempt to become the first woman in the U.S. Army to receive a Green Beret. Capt. Wilder, 29, was notified that Gen. Donn A. Stary, commander of the Army's Training and Doctrine Command at Fort Monroe, Va., had approved her appeal against the director of the Special Forces School at Fort Bragg, N.C., who said she had not met the standards for serving in the elite corps. Capt. Wilder claimed she was a victim of sexual discrimination at the Special Forces school. "I'm very, very happy," she said in a telephone interview from Fort Huachuca, Ariz., where she is taking a military intelligence course. "I'm very grateful to Gen. Stary for his courageous decision." She has not yet been assigned to a Special Forces unit, however, and Army rules will bar her from combat service in any case.

Former Prime Minister Maudslowiak's Change of Heart

Former Prime Minister Maudslowiak, who had refused to resign from the Polish Parliament, 21, has proved to be a prophetic African independence, a South African on a mission from Britain by a South ship, telling reporters he spend a "very low key" Cape Town before returning to Poland. In a 1960 speech Maudslowiak warned that "the change is blowing through the continent," and declared that could not support attempts to remove a white-dominated government.

John N. Mitchell, the former attorney general who served a prison term for his role in the Watergate conspiracy, is being sued for recovery of a \$50,000 advance that Simon & Schuster paid for his projected memoirs. The complaint, filed in a New York court, says Mitchell got the money when he signed a contract in July, 1975, to furnish a 100,000-word manuscript of "untitled memoirs of the Nixon years" by April 1, 1976. It charges that "despite repeated requests, the publisher refused to repay the \$50,000, failing to supply the manuscript."

Galathea, the ship of adventurer Dalk, is the subject of his paintings, and is featured in three ribbons in a collection of Sen. Robert J. Dole's work to be recovering white supremacists in Washington state to remove a judge from Kansas Republicanism.

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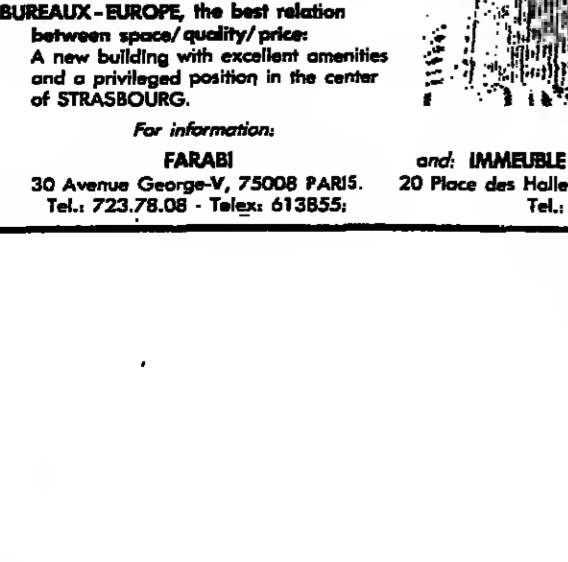
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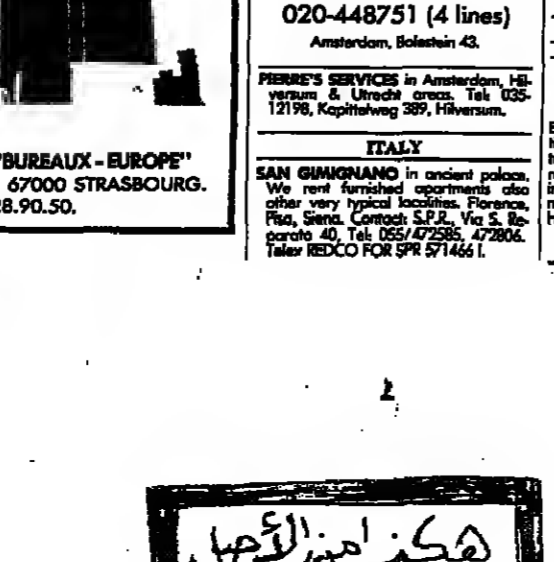
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